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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

The Chinese Exclusion Bill Still Hangs Fire in the Senate.

IT WILL PROBABLY PASS TO-DAY.

The House Consumes Another Day in Discussing the Retaliation Bill—The New Tariff Bill—Other Washington Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Stewart offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the various matters connected with the execution of the laws relative to public lands and timber depredations. Referred to the committee of contingent expenses.

Sherman offered a resolution which was adopted, requesting the president to inform the senate whether the recent treaty with China and the amendments adopted by the senate had been ratified by the emperor of China. He added from statements made in a debate yesterday and the day before, it was manifestly due to the dignity of the senate and to the regular orderly transaction of public affairs that the senate should have this information from the president before proceeding further with the Chinese bill. He hoped the resolution would be transmitted to the president without delay.

Allison presented the conference report on the army appropriation bill, showing concurrence in all amendments except those with reference to fortifications, etc. A new conference was ordered.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of a resolution heretofore offered by Chandler in relation to the recent election in Louisiana and was addressed by Pasco.

Upon the conclusion of Senator Pasco's remarks the Chinese restriction bill was taken up and Mr. George addressed the senate. He opened by referring to criticisms of himself and other former slaveholders yesterday by Teller. He (George) claimed the right of free speech and free discussion as an American senator and held that the fact of his having once been a slaveowner should be no impeachment of that right. Coming to the question of Chinese immigration, George declared the republican party was responsible for the introduction of Chinese into the country by the passage of the act of 1862, which was aimed merely at the coolie trade and not at voluntary immigration.

Mitchell questioned the correctness of George's construction of the act of 1862; that it was restrictive only of coolie trade and claimed that the object of the law was to prevent the introduction of coolies into the United States.

George quoted largely from speeches of distinguished republicans in defense of the admission and naturalization of Chinamen and said: "There is the record which your party has made. It stands for itself and it cannot be answered before the American people by the charge that the senator who brings it before them has been a slaveholder."

He was interrupted by a long question from Mitchell, but declined to be diverted from the line of his argument. A vote was then taken and it was unanimous, yeas 52, nays none. But as there was no quorum present and no probability of getting one in good time the senate adjourned, leaving the Chinese bill undisposed of.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Another Day Spent in Discussion of the Retaliation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—On motion of Sayers of Texas the senate amendment to the fortification bill was non-concurred in and a conference ordered.

Stahlnecker of New York rising to a question of privilege, sent to the clerk's desk and had read an article in a newspaper intimating that he was the member at whom the resolution of inquiry adopted yesterday, on motion of Kelley of Pennsylvania, was aimed. If the resolution, he said, aimed at him, he most emphatically denounced its charges as false in every particular. He demanded from the house a speedy, searching investigation. He would be perfectly willing to abide by the result, regardless of party or personal feeling. (Applause.)

Oates of Alabama created applause by the introduction of a concurrent resolution for the final adjournment of congress on the 20th inst. Referred to the committee on ways and means.

The committee on appropriations reported a bill appropriating $200,000 to suppress infection in the interstate commerce of the United States. Referred to the committee of the whole.

The bill to limit the jurisdiction of United States district and circuit courts was passed.

The bill providing for the exchange of worn or mutilated subsidiary coin at coinage value for new unworn coin was passed.

The house resumed consideration of the retaliation bill. Phelps cheerfully conceded the president the additional power he asked for, but he regretted there was no more likelihood he would use this power than that he would use the power given him eighteen months ago. Nobody supposed the powers granted then were not all that were necessary until August 23, when the president went out alone and shot the rocket of his presidential message into the clear and peaceful air. It was clear the chamber was still re-echoing with the voice of their senatorial fellows urging their fellows to come and buy right which Canada refused to give. He charged the president with keeping favors on Canadian shippers by land and sea in order that they might compete with their American rivals. The president was now the president of the message not the president of the treaty. He was no longer governor-general of Canada. He was president of the United States and the past would be forgiven.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Phelps referred to the definition made by O'Neill of Missouri that the president's message was a good campaign document.

O'Neill—Don't you think it is?

Phelps—I do, and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. McCreary) said that the message ought to be kept with the free trade message.

McCreary—I did not say that that message should stand with the free trade message, for I deny that the president has sent to congress any free trade message.

Phelps—The gentleman had referred to the two messages to which he (Mr. Phelps) had alluded. The two messages ought to stand together as samples of the presidential policy.

Belmont said the president had bravely and well performed his duty to guard and protect the rights of American citizens and to maintain the dignity and honor of the nation. We are not democrats nor republicans when confronted with the unfriendly acts of a foreign power.

Davis of Massachusetts, said the rejected treaty surrendered the New England fisherman naked to his enemies. It was a part and parcel of the free trade conspiracy which was inaugurated in the White house and continued in the house of representatives and sought to prostrate American industry and impoverish and degrade American labor. The utterances of the president in opposition to the entire policy of his administration would not command the confidence of the country. The Irish clans would indignantly resent the idea that a sham menace of opposition to Great Britain and Canada in a closing career of uninterrupted and shameful surrender and subservience to both was earnest, and thousands of them had decided to cast their lot with the republican party.

Scott said the United States asked nothing but what belonged to it by right under the treaties and it would accept nothing less. He had secured national data to show the number of Canadian and American cars and weight of contents transported in bond from one point in the United States through Canada to another point in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887. The gross money values of this transportation to Canadian railroads was at a low estimate $6,000,000. When it was considered that the steel rails over which this immense tonnage was transported in Canada were not subject to a duty of $17 per ton and that the labor employed in transportation paid no taxes into our treasury and did not consume the products of our farmers, the injustice to our wage workers would become apparent. For this injustice the republican party was responsible.

Pending the conclusion of Scott's remarks the house adjourned.

THE EXCLUSION BILL.

Probability that the Senate Will Pass the Bill To-day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The republicans in the senate forced a vote on the Chinese exclusion bill late this afternoon. The ballot revealed that a quorum was not present, and the senate adjourned on motion of Brown of Georgia, democrat. There were thirty-two votes. All were in favor of the bill. Under the rules the bill will be the first order of business to-morrow morning, when the bill will be passed unanimously.

The democrats started in to talk the bill over to-day. George of Mississippi rambled through four hours of the most incoherent and desultory talk heard in the senate for a long time. He showed only one thing and that was that his head was thick with gin. He thought he would provoke the republicans to reply, but when he got through the republicans demanded a vote. There would have been a quorum present had it been generally thought George of Mississippi would have finished to-day. It was quite well understood that the democrats were talking chiefly to postpone action, so it would show that the senate was hesitating to vote on the bill.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

It Will Be Submitted to the Full Committee on Pensions Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The sub-committee of the senate committee on finance engaged on the preparation of a tariff bill this morning received the second print of the new tariff bill. It contains, interleaved with the text of the bill, tables prepared for the convenience of the members of the sub-committee, showing in parallel columns the rates by the present law, those by the Mills bill and those provided in the new bill. It is the last print to be made before the measure is laid before the full committee next week. The members of the sub-committee and experts are now preparing the matter for the report to accompany the bill. Testimony and statements made to the sub-committee, making about 1500 pages in print, will be formally submitted to the full committee with the bill and report.

THE RESTRICTION BILL.

Cleveland was Obliged to do Something to Avert Certain Defeat.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Great surprise is expressed here that the president, after negotiating the treaty and committing to it by sending to China for ratification, should have a bill drafted and rushed through the house violating it before he had heard from China. No such degradation has been witnessed in this country. It is accepted as evidence of the desperate and hopeless state he feels he is in. His free trade ideas are so palpably repugnant to the North that he feels he is bound to be defeated unless he can divert the attention of the public.

Senator Mitchell presented a petition to the senate from citizens of Columbia county, Oregon, praying for certain amendments to the interstate commerce commission law.

A SPY IN CAMP.

A Young British Officer Penetrates the Secret of Our Torpedo Defenses.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—A Washington special says a great scare has been caused in the war department over information to the effect that a young British officer, who has been in this country, has penetrated the secret of operating our torpedoes, upon which we mainly depend for coast defenses, and that he has secured complete drawings and forwarded them to England.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

Cyclone in Florida.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—A cyclone is reported in the south of Florida yesterday. It apparently moved into the gulf central and southwest of Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 5.—A cyclone passed here to the eastward last night. No damage is reported in this vicinity. It was probably much stronger in Cuba. Reports from Havana state that houses were unroofed and trees blown down.

HAVANA, Sept. 5.—The expected cyclone struck the island near Sagua and reached Havana about midnight. Several vessels foundered off the coast and two sailors were drowned. Many persons were injured.

Yellow Fever Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—A telegram has been received at the Marine hospital from Dr. Wall at Tampa, saying that there are seven new cases of yellow fever within the last two days. Dr. Murray reports by telegraph that he has arrived at Tampa, and that he found one case at Manatee and another at Palmetto. The other river villages are healthy.

From Behring Sea.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The secretary of the treasury has received a report from Capt. Healy, commanding the revenue cutter Bear, dated St. Paul's island, Behring sea, July 2. He says no sealing vessels have been seen or reported in Behring sea, and that nothing unusual occurred in that region so far this season.

Still no Positive Information.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The department of state has received from Gen. Denby, United States minister to China, in response to inquiry from Washington, a telegram to the effect that he has no positive information in regard to the action of the Chinese authorities respecting the treaty.

Type-Writing Record Reduced.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Frank D. McGurran of Salt Lake, champion type-writer of the world, gave an exhibition of his wonderful work, and succeeded in putting down the record. The operator's first task was copying a newspaper article, reading 8 lines a minute. In one minute he wrote ninety-five words. He then wrote from dictation, and in one minute he wrote 108 words, and concluded the performance by a blindfolded effort, in which he succeeded in writing 107 words in one minute.

A Stolen Vessel.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5.—The German bark J. D. Jacobini arrived at Ship Island on Monday night from Colon in ballast. Capt. G. Hildorck and his crew of eleven men were ill most of the voyage, and when she arrived a signal of distress was flying at half-mast. The second mate, H. Lind, died at 4 A. M. at quarantine. A yacht went to her assistance and conveyed six of her crew to the hospital. They are ill with Chagres fever, but will recover.

Death From Hydrophobia.

SECORRO, N. M., Sept. 5.—Two horses died here yesterday in the agony of hydrophobia, having been bitten fifteen days ago by a mad dog. A yearling calf died last night of the same disease, having been bitten by the same dog. A child recently died here from the same cause in horrible agony. Several more show signs of hydrophobia, and it is thought they will die.

Killed His Wife and Children.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 5.—Near Columbus, Ind., to-night, James Ford, a farmer, while suffering from delirium caused by fever, sprang from his bed and made an attack upon his wife and two children. He seized a chair and killed the youngest child, and fatally injured his wife, and his 10-year-old son was so badly injured that he will die.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Little Liver Pills.

THE FIELD OF POLITICS

Extracts From Blaine's Article on "The President's Error."

A GOOD DAY FOR CONVENTIONS.

The Green Mountain State Will Probably Give 28,000 Majority for the Republican Candidate—Thurman's Journey.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The September number of the *American Magazine*, now published, contains Blaine's article on "The President's Error." Blaine says, after criticising Cleveland's use of statistics:

"Not to go into useless detail, it may be safely asserted that the very class which the president has placed in the list of those unaffected by the tariff reduction would in fact be immediately affected, sometimes directly, sometimes indirectly, and often disastrously. The entire argument of the president is based on the old and often refuted democratic argument that the tariff only helps those engaged in protected industries and it is injurious to all outside. The opponents of protection refuse to see the remarkable interdependency of the industries which constantly grows closer in every community and every state, and which may be seen throughout the Union in harmonious adaptation and effective co-operation."

Blaine also says: "The farther the president goes in the direction of the doctrine laid down in his message, the more direct and deadly is this assault on the whole organization of American industries. It would have proved advantageous to the president and assuredly have been interesting to the people if he had caused an accurate official inquiry to be made into the close connection in transportation and manufacturing interests and as to how both in turn are indissolubly linked with the agricultural interests, to the great profit of all three. The very figures which the president quotes prove the immense home market which farmers have in the United States. Every enlargement of the home market is a boon to the farmer, while its diminution will be to his direct and irreparable loss."

Blaine also thinks the president should have extended his inquiry to the working classes.

BAY STATE DEMOCRATS.

They Meet, Indorse Cleveland, and Nominate Russell for Governor.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 5.—The democratic state convention met here to-day. The platform commends the administration of President Cleveland, indorses his nomination and the nomination of Judge Thurman as vice-president, and demands a reduction of the present war tariff to such a point as will leave in the pockets of the people over $100,000,000 now locked up in the treasury vaults at Washington. It approves the provisions of the Mills bill, denounces the proposed abolition of internal revenue on liquors and tobacco by the republican party, demands such legislation by congress as will curb the power and arrest the growth of trusts, approves the recent retaliation message sent to congress by Cleveland, sends greeting to Gladstone, Parnell and their coworkers in the cause of Irish home rule, and recommends the enactment by congress of more stringent measures for the protection of the wage-earners of the United States against foreign contract labor. The convention was called to order by Hon. P. A. Collins. Hon. J. J. Donovan of Lowell was made permanent chairman. After speeches and appointment of committees, Hon. W. E. Russell was nominated for governor by acclamation.

The ticket was completed as follows: Lieutenant-governor, John W. Corcoran; secretary of state, Wm. N. Osgood; treasurer and receiver, Gen. Henry C. Thatcher; attorney-general, Samuel A. Lamb; auditor, Wm. A. Williams; presidential electors, John Boyle O'Reilly of Boston and George M. Stearns of Chicopee.

After adopting a platform the convention adjourned.

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATS.

James Morgan, a Milwaukee Dry Goods Merchant, for Governor.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 5.—The democratic state convention was called to order at noon by Chairman Usher of the state central committee. J. B. Doe of Janesville was made temporary chairman. After the appointment of committees the convention took a recess till 2:30. James Morgan, the Milwaukee dry goods merchant, will be the nominee for governor. The democratic state convention was called to order at 2:30 this afternoon. The platform adopted indorses the administration of President Cleveland and the action of the national democratic convention in its definitions and platform; believes that people should insist upon the moderate reduction of taxes suggested in the president's message and opposes sumptuary laws as an unjust abridgement of the inalienable rights of the citizen. The democrats of Wisconsin stand upon these declarations and invite all voters to co-operate with this effort to reduce taxation. They especially invite the aid of the 50,000 majority of young men in Wisconsin who have become voters since 1865 and whose futures were mortgaged by war debts to cast their votes with the party whose dealing is with the present business conditions and not with a theory or with a sentiment of prejudice engendered by questions that have long since been settled.

James Morgan of Milwaukee was nominated for governor on the first ballot.

The other nominations were made by acclamation, as follows: Lieutenant-governor, Andrew Kuhnz; secretary of state, A. C. Carson; treasurer, Theo. Koesteen.

VERMONT TO THE FORE

With a Large Republican Gain—Prohibition Vote Small.

PULLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 5.—The chairman of the republican state committee states that according to his figures 136 towns from which returns have been received gave Dillingham 31,278; Shurtleff and scattering, 13,655; a republican majority of 17,000. The remaining towns will probably make the state majority 27,000. The prohibition vote is less than 1500.

THE LATEST RETURNS.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 5.—One hundred and seventy towns gave Dillingham (rep.) 48,181; Shortliff (dem.) 15,497; See eye (pro.) and scattering 930. The same towns in 1884 gave Pingree (rep.) 34,369, Redington (dem.) 15,724; Stone (pro.) and scattering 630. Republican 22,684 plurality. The republican majority over all is 21,151. The republican majority in the state will probably be 27,000 or 28,000. The senate is solidly republican. Fourteen democratic representatives are reported elected.

OVER A MILE A MINUTE.

The Rate at Which Thurman Was Whirled Through Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 5.—Thurman intended to slip through to New York without letting the outside world know it. His car was attached to the Pennsylvania special, but at Altoona word was received that a reception would be tendered at Harrisburg. The judge passed a pleasant night, though the train was behind time and ran fast, making thirty miles in twenty-seven minutes at one time.

Over two thousand people, preceeded by the Central Democratic Club, crowded around the train as it reached the depot. Thurman came out and made a brief speech commending the administration of President Cleveland, after which the train pulled out.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—The train reached Philadelphia at 1:20, having been warmly greeted at along the way. At the Philadelphia depot a large crowd gathered. Thurman answered the cheers in a brief speech.

THURMAN ARRIVES IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—At Trenton and Newark large crowds had gathered to see the "Old Roman." At Jersey City a crowd of 2000 blocked the way and cheered almost continually as the judge and party, under the escort of the reception committee, marched out to the carriages in which they were taken across the river to the Fifth Avenue hotel.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE.

The Freemen of Vermont Record Their Verdict on the Tariff Issue.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—A Burlington, Vt., special to the *Tribune* says, regarding yesterday's state election: The freemen of Vermont have recorded their verdict on the tariff issue unmistakably in favor of protection. The wool-growers of Addison county, the marble cutters of Rutland county, the employes of the woolen mills of Bennington county, the lumbermen of Essex, Orleans and Sauville counties, the granite workers of Washington county, and the farmers and wage-earners of agricultural and industrial Vermont, have responded at the ballot-box to the president's tariff message and Judge Thurman's free trade speeches. The half-million sheep on the hills of Vermont send greeting to the 3,000,000 sheep that voted for protection in Oregon in June.

MINNESOTA REPUBLICANS.

The Committee on Credentials Makes a Unanimous Report.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 5.—Ex-Gov. Pillsbury called the republican state convention to order this afternoon. John L. Gibbs was elected temporary chairman. After the appointment of committees a recess was taken till 3 o'clock.

At the afternoon session of the republican state convention the committees were not ready to report, and a recess was taken till 8 P. M.

At the evening session the committee on credentials made an unanimous report. The committee on resolutions not being ready to report several speeches were made, and the convention adjourned till to-morrow.

COLORADO REPUBLICANS.

J. A. Cooper of Denver Unanimously Nominated for Governor.

DENVER, Sept. 5.—The convention was called to order at 10:30 and took four ballots for governor without making a choice. A recess was then taken until 2 o'clock.

The convention reassembled at 2:30 and proceeded to the fifth ballot for governor, which resulted in the unanimous selection of J. A. Cooper of Denver; for Lieutenant-Governor, Wm. G. Smith of Golden. Adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Congressman Scott Renominated.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 5.—The democratic congressional convention of this district, against the repeated protest of Congressman Wm. L. Scott, renominated him again to-day by acclamation. A committee was appointed to urge the acceptance of the nomination.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Correspondence Between the General Master Workman and ex-General Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—This week's *Journal of United Labor* contains an article, two columns and a half in length, contributed by General Master Workman Powderly and containing the correspondence that passed between him and Charles H. Litchman, upon the latter resigning the general secretaryship of the order. First is given Litchman's letter of resignation, which has already been published. Powderly's reply opens with an acceptance of the resignation, and then he adds: "While I will not question your motives for taking this step, you will, I trust, pardon me if I say that I fail to see how organized labor can be benefited by having its officers cast aside obligations and duties which their constituents have imposed upon them for the purpose of taking sides in a political campaign. It is true that groans and sighs are flowing up from the mouths of political leaders for the wrongs of workingmen. Many of those who groan loudest at this time may be justly classed among those who are the very worst oppressors of labor. The tears they shed will never increase in volume to such an extent as to wipe away any grievous wrongs. Their past actions or failures to act have imposed upon the man who bends under poverty's load. You cannot blame me, then, if I call their groans and sighs mere empty sounds, their tears but hollow mockery and their professions of conversion to the doctrines of organized labor as the subtility of hypocrisy. In this campaign every man has an undoubted right to act so as to confer the greatest amount of good upon his country, but the question at issue—the tariff—will not be settled when the votes are counted in November. The election of a president will not make a change unless the people of all the land make a judicious selection of such members of the national legislature as will carry out their wishes when congress assembles. Already forty-one nominated candidates, regardless of party, have signed written pledges to work for measures of reform at the request of the Knights of Labor. If this plan of our order is faithfully carried out, it will result in more good than any other."

Litchman winds up the correspondence. He says: "I hold it more honorable to lay down official duties that would hamper my private action than to retain such position and at the same time to be engaged in political scheming in secret with party agents whom it is necessary ostensibly to publicly denounce. I honestly believe that bad as you may think or say the republican party is, the democratic party is infinitely worse by reason of its advocacy of free trade, and I further believe I should be false to my duty and to the people engaged in the industries of my state if I did not do all in my power to defeat the political combinations that would, if successful, further lower the standard of wages and consequently the living of laboring men.

VETERANS OF THE WAR.

The Army of the Tennessee Holds Its Twenty-First Annual Reunion.

TOLEDO, Sept. 5.—The Society of the Army of the Tennessee began its twenty-first annual reunion to-day. Gen. W. T. Sherman was in the chair. He congratulated those present on the good attendance and spoke feelingly of the dead members.

Gen. Green B. Raum, from the committee on monument to Gen. Logan, reported that it is to be located at Washington city, on a site not yet selected; that the government will provide the pedestal and the society will provide the statue.

This ended the business session for the day, and Gen. D. M. Dodge of Council Bluffs, Iowa, read a paper on his personal experiences with the Army of the Tennessee.

The annual address by Capt. Gilbert A. Pierce, Governor of Dakota, then followed, and the exercises closed with a camp fire.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The Regular Programme of Exercises Carried Out at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 5.—The second day of the Ohio centennial opened bright and clear. The regular programme of exercises is being carried out at the Coliseum. The president of the day is ex-President Hayes. This forenoon the address of welcome was delivered by Gen. W. H. Gibbons and responses were made by distinguished guests from Massachusetts, Connecticut, etc. This afternoon Hon. Frank Hurd of Toledo delivered an address of welcome and representatives of the Northwest responded.

Through Pullman sleepers and dining cars, also second-class sleepers, through to the east via Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

Mexican Salve has no equal. Try it. Price 25 cents.

NORTHWESTERN NEWS.

A Quarter of a Million Dollar Fire at Baker City.

THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

Exciting Scenes at Phillipsburg, Mont.—The Walla Walla Council and Hunt's Road—Good Racing at Spokane.

BAKER CITY, Sept. 5.—This morning about 2 o'clock a fire broke out in an old building on First street owned by W. J. Vanschuyver. The fire was soon past control and did not cease until it had consumed an entire block, except two buildings.

The brick stores of Baer & Bloch, P. Basche and C. and M. Weil & Co., the masonic hall, Hobson's saloon, Richardson's saloon, two wooden buildings, four warehouses and other buildings facing First street, and Olmstead & Anderson's office facing Court street, were all destroyed.

LOSSES.

The losses are about as follows:

Richardson, building, $6000; fixtures and stock, $2000.

Hobson, saloon, $300.

Masonic hall, $3000.

M. Weil & Co., $50,000.

Bamberger, buildings, $6000.

P. Basche & Co., $65,000.

Baer & Bloch, $60,000.

James Walker, building, $1000.

Ison, building, $1000.

Haussman & Co., cigar store, $1000.

INSURANCE.

Basche & Co. are insured for $10,000.

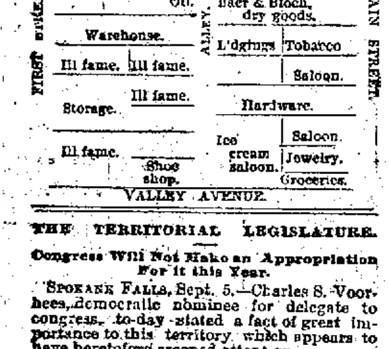
Baer & Bloch $40,000.

M. Weil & Co., $13,000.

Richardson, building, $6000, stock $1900.

Quite a number of houses of ill fame were burned. Other losses from moving goods from other buildings are not yet ascertained, but the entire losses will aggregate $250,000.

Following is a diagram of the burned district; the buildings saved are the three on the corner of Valley avenue and Main street.



THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

Congress Will Not Make an Appropriation For it this Year.

SPOKANE FALLS, Sept. 5.—Charles S. Voorhees, democratic nominee for delegate to congress, to-day stated a fact of great importance to this territory which appears to have heretofore escaped attention.

The appropriation bill in congress, which included an item covering the expenses for holding the next session of the territorial legislature, ran against a snag in the senate. Senator Platt of Connecticut took substantially the same position as was published by THE OREGONIAN several months ago, namely, that to make an appropriation now would only lead to confusion, and doubts would be raised as to the members who would be entitled to seats in the next legislature. In consequence there will be no session of the legislature next January.

According to the new law passed by the last legislature the members elected this fall will not take their seats until December, 1889. It is understood that the senate was informed of the complications which would arise if an appropriation was made. Not only would there be a dispute as to which members would serve next January, but it was feared all laws enacted might be attacked in the courts and give rise to a great deal of litigation.

Mr. Voorhees proposes to make a vigorous campaign, making speeches all over the territory. Of course, he will be aided by the many other large-brained and eloquent and not-to-be-terrified democrats. Rhetoric will run riot and the consequence cannot be predicted further than that it will all be wasted. Mr. Voorhees was engaged to-day in getting ready for work. "If hard work will win, I am going to be elected," he said. HAREF.

DYNAMITE AND GIANT POWDER.

Intense Excitement Caused at a Montana Mining Town.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 5.—There were stirring and exciting times at the mining town of Phillipsburg last night, and the suspense to-day has been intense. The battle for the right of way over the famous section 11 was desperately fought with fuse, and dynamite and giant powder. The controversy is over a piece of land which was sold to one Herman Kaiser by the Northern Pacific railroad on the ten-year plan. The railroad desires to build a branch across it to the site of the West Granite mill, on Fred Burr creek. The attempt has been opposed by Kaiser and the Pearl Mining Company, of which J. K. Pardee is the superintendent. Pardee had secured a ninety-days' bond from Kaiser on the section by assignment of contract. The court held such a document would not hold to prevent the Northern Pacific from building.

Kaiser prayed for an injunction, but he was overruled, and the injunction dissolved and arrangements were made by Wilson & Glenn, the contractors, to begin the work yesterday. Pardee was notified of the proposed action and gave the contractors to understand that he would resist any such attempt, at the same time disclaiming the possession of any papers by which he could legally make such resistance. This aroused Glenn's suspicions, and resulted in the finding of several charges of giant powder lodged in various places among the rocks and around the pile driver on the right of way. This powder was all shot off about midnight of Sunday.

When the Northern Pacific force gathered to begin operations Pardee appeared and warned them to stop. He called on the railroad people to quit work and leave, and upon Glenn's refusal to do so began firing off cartridges of giant powder. Some of these cartridges were thrown towards the railroad men and fell within a few feet of them, one of them exploding within about ten feet of Glenn, who had got between the attacking party and his own men. Glenn immediately sent out a detachment of his men after giant powder, which he had ready for the emergency. By this time the railroad people were somewhat enraged, and had gathered up stones with which to mob Pardee and his party. Glenn persuaded them to desist and told Pardee to get off the ground, which he finally did, saying he would come back to-day and blow up the railroad camp if he did not find it removed.

Last night Glenn, by the use of a special engine, succeeded in getting an attorney and a complaining witness, George Smith, at whose feet one of the lighted cartridges had fallen, to Deer Lodge, and Sheriff Coleman went to Philipsburg with a warrant for Mr. Pardee and arrested him on the charge of throwing dynamite and assault with intent to kill. After his arrest it was with difficulty that he was saved from violence. He will be prosecuted to the limit of the law by the Northern Pacific and the Granite Mountain Company. There is intense excitement about the affair.

FROM WALLA WALLA.

Important Business Before the City Council—News Notes.

WALLA WALLA, W. T., Sept. 5.—The meeting of the city council last evening was of unusual importance. The committee on fire and water reported that the recent official test of the water supply had shown that the supply is deficient for fire purposes, whereupon the council voted to stop the pay of the water company for such service. The city something over a year ago entered into a contract with the water company whereby the city was to be supplied with water for fire and domestic purposes, for which the city was to pay $1500 per year. The water company has been given ninety days in which to comply with the contract.

F. W. Paine of the board of trade committee appeared before the council and made an argument in favor of an ordinance granting right of way to Hunt's road over the route selected through the streets of the city. The location selected for the depot is the block bounded by East Main and Rose, Spokane and Palouse streets, at the upper end of town, half a mile from the Oregon Railway & Navigation and only four blocks from the postoffice. Mr. Paine stated that the committee had labored incessantly for three weeks on the depot location, and had finally decided on the one now selected as the most practicable and calculated to secure the greatest good to the greatest number. The road was bound to injure somebody, no matter where located.

W. L. Kirkman, one of our wealthiest citizens, was present and addressed the council. He said the road, if located as proposed, would destroy his home, and he should therefore fight it with all his might. He also objected to the road being built so near the Baker schoolhouse.

Mr. Paine made a plea for the right of way and implored the members of the council not to deprive Walla Walla of this opportunity to escape from the grasp of the O. R. & N. Company, which in its selfishness was liable to usurp the route chosen by Mr. Hunt if apprised of it before the passage of the ordinance granting the right of way. The O. R. & N. already had the right of way through all the streets north of Main, and by virtue of that right it would take any advantage, fair or foul, to forestall the Hunt road. The committee were sorry to injure any one's property, but there was absolutely no help for it.

Some of the councilmen insisted on further time to consider the matter and on motion the council adjourned until to-night, when the question will probably be settled.

The nomination of Voorhees gives general satisfaction among democrats here and is regarded as the strongest that could have been made. Many republicans say that Thomas H. Brents is the only man in the party who can beat Voorhees. Allen's nomination, however, is regarded as a certainty.

Frank M. Geiger and Mamie E. Showell were married at the St. Paul's church to-day by Rev. Frank B. Fichnor, a large number of well-known society people being present.

Le F. A. Shaw, grand secretary of the I. O. O. F. lodge of Washington, left to-day to attend the grand encampment at Los Angeles as grand representative of this jurisdiction.

SPOKANE FALLS RACES.

The California Trotter Defeats Two Montana Favorites—Repetta Wins Again.

SPOKANE FALLS, Sept. 5.—The third day of the Washington and Idaho fair and race meeting was marked by a large attendance and spirited races. Contractor, owned by Chas. Fickett of California, won the seventh heat and the race in the unfinished 2:28 class, defeating Bradshaw and Carrie Belle, the Montana favorites. The liveliest interest centered in this event, as there were several thousand dollars in the pools, besides hundreds of bets on the side. The purse was $500.

Roley Boley, a local flyer, captured the special half-mile and repeat against two scrub racers.

Fickett's trotter, E K W won the third-class and purse of $300 in three straight heats.

Repetta won the mile and repeat; best time 1:45.

The city is crowded with fakirs, gamblers and rag-tag, who followed up the circus from Montana.

FROM SEATTLE.

Stolen Goods Recovered—Chief Justice Jones's Funeral—Notes.

SEATTLE, Sept. 5.—Oliver Olsen and O. A. Bahntge returned from Victoria to-day, where they went to have goods taken from James Walsh, arrested there last week. The two first named were lodgers in Rev. Clark Davis's house, burglarized a week ago, and lost jewelry and coin to the amount of $1000. All was recovered but $70, which Walsh had spent on the night of his arrival at Victoria. He fought terribly when arrested, four men being necessary to hold him. The $300 recovered by Olsen was the savings of a year's work and the loss had been doubly severe, as he was about to be married at the time of the robbery. The ceremony will be no longer postponed.

Ida Lewis brought suit to-day against her husband, Charles A. Lewis, for divorce, on the ground of desertion and failure to support. They were married at Lamar, Missouri, in 1882.

M. K. Jones, son of the late Chief Justice Jones of this district, returned from the East, where he went with the remains of his father. He said to-day that the funeral was one of the largest ever seen in Minnesota. The carriages extended over a mile and 7000 people were in attendance.

Six Norwegians, one Irishman and one Finlander declared intentions of becoming American citizens to-day.

Salem Notes.

SALEM, Or., Sept. 5.—C. T. Wooding of Aberdeen, W. T., to-day completed negotiations for the purchase of the old Tiger hand engine and hose car from the city of Salem, paying therefor $425. The engine was brought to this city from San Francisco in 1869, having been in use there twelve years. It was used here continuously until 1886, and has always done faithful service. It will be shipped to Aberdeen next week.

Articles of incorporation were to-day filed with the secretary of state by the North Shore Transportation Company of Portland, by John A. Brown, R. H. Buddy and James Good, incorporators. Capital stock, $450,000; location Portland.

Notes From Astoria.

ASTORIA, Sept. 5.—The Gen. Miles from Gray's harbor this afternoon reports no prospect of agreement between the fishermen and canners. Little likelihood of anything doing in the salmon business there this season.

Mr. Mansur, an old gentleman working in the Cosmopolis mill, who hurt his hand and arm some time ago and came to this city for treatment and went back to work a short time ago, became despondent and committed suicide last night by swallowing a dose of strychnine.

McMinnville Matters.

McMINNVILLE, Sept. 5.—Henry Tripp shot Delmar Dudley in an altercation at the fair ground about jostling each other while training horses. The ball was taken out and the wound is not dangerous. Tripp has been arrested.

The college opened its fall term to-day with an increased attendance and several new scholars from a distance.

The county fair has been postponed to the 24th inst., giving people time to get over the small pox, and to avoid a clash with the Portland races.

The Grand Army Men at North Yakima.

NORTH YAKIMA, W. T., Sept. 5.—The Grand Army train, which passed through here in three sections, was greeted by about 1000 citizens, with the North Yakima brass band. The farmers brought in melons by the wagon loads and they were distributed free. The citizens were cheered heartily for their reception of the veterans, and went on their way singing songs.

Work on the Methodist University.

TACOMA, W. T., Sept. 5.—Dr. Hammond, having charge of the Methodist Book concern of the Pacific coast, met the local executive committee at the Tacoma hotel to-night, and arrangements were perfected by which work will be begun on the university at once.

Murdered in Wyoming.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—Information has been received here from Rock Springs, Wyoming, of the murder by unknown persons of S. M. Wall, of this city, and C. L. Strong, of New York. Both were wealthy young men who had been spending the summer hunting. It is supposed they were robbed by the guilty party.

Yellow Fever Bulletin.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5.—A dispatch from Jacksonville says: Official bulletin for the twenty-four hours ended at 6 P. M. is as follows: New cases, 51; deaths, 5; total number of cases to date, 338; total number of deaths, 42.

Fall Celebration Opened at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5.—Louisville's great fall celebration opened at 10 o'clock this morning with an industrial parade four miles long. Twenty thousand strangers were present.

Thirteen Buildings Burned.

CATARAUGUS, N. Y., Sept. 5.—A fire broke out in J. G. Ackerman's store early this morning, which destroyed thirteen buildings. The loss is large.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

The Restriction Bill Being Discussed in San Francisco.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

Subsidized Mail Line Between Mexico and California—Terry Wants Heavy Damages for Alleged False Imprisonment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—Lawyers here are discussing the Chinese bill passed by congress Monday and many of them hold it was a solid barrier against Chinese invasion. Lorenzo Sawyer, United States circuit judge, was asked his opinion on the bill. "It is, indeed, a very effective measure," said he, "and one likely to solve the Chinese question. It completely stops the rush of Chinese laborers to this country."

"It conflicts with the existing treaty, does it not?" asked your correspondent.

"Yes, but that does not render it invalid. When congress makes a law it can abrogate a treaty. We so held four years ago in the Chew Hong case, did we not?" he asked, turning to Judge Sabine, who took part in the interview.

Judge Sabine concurred. "The law," said he, "is a strong one and the Chinese cannot come in here unless they are accompanied by an ironclad. The law is constitutional, and a certificate or return ticket cannot be used to pass labor in."

"Of course," said Judge Sawyer, "there's a breach of faith, but that does not interfere with its validity. If congress sees fit to commit it, it has power."

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

September Opens With Good Prospects of a Heavy Fall Trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—The month of September opened with satisfactory prospects of a heavy fall trade. Wheat was easier, owing to an advance in ocean freights to 41s 3d for iron vessels. The demand, however, keeps up, and shippers are buying freely. It is thought the indisposition among farmers to sell operates against any marked activity.

Hops are very strong and in quick demand at 15c as the buying figure for the 1888 crop, but many growers refuse to sell at it, hoping for better prices. The market is in good shape.

Fair trade in wool is reported at last week's prices. Small lots of the fall clip are coming in from the southern coast and selling at 7c to 10c per 100 pounds.

Hay is coming in heavily. Last week's receipts exceed 4700 tons. The market is naturally easy under such an influx, but prices are maintained.

Potatoes were active a few days ago, but are now quieter, as shipments to Texas and Missouri river points have been checked by an advance in overland freights.

Butter has suddenly become scarce, notwithstanding free receipts from the East, and the price has advanced to 37½ cents per pound.

Canned salmon is strong and in good demand with free receipts of Alaskan fish.

The coal market is in a most unsettled state, occasioned by the uncertain continuance of the closing of the New Castle, Australia, mines, as that is the source from which we derive 75 per cent of our foreign supply.

Refined sugars advanced ⅛ of a cent on the 3d instant and ⅛ of a cent to-day. Granulated is now selling at 7⅝ cents, and cube at 8¼ cents. The market is very firm, owing to reports from Europe of damage to the beet crop by recent rains.

MEXICAN MAIL STEAMER.

A Subsidized Line Between Guaymas and San Francisco.

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 5.—Thomas A. Valdespano Figureoa, resident consul for Mexico, to-day received official notice that a contract had been signed between the department of the interior and Joaquin Redo for the establishment of a line of Mexican mail steamers between Guaymas and San Francisco touching at San Diego, Ensenada and way points. Mr. Redo agrees within six months to put on two steamers. The concession he will receive is a subvention of $2700 for each round trip, to be paid by the assignment of 50 per cent. of the import and export duties placed on the merchandise received on the steamers of this line. The first steamer to make the trip will be the Alexander, which will arrive here in December.

JUDGE AND MRS. TERRY.

They are Apparently Happy in Their New Quarters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—Mr. and Mrs. David S. Terry are still in the county jail and they are still, apparently, happy. They laugh and talk with their friends, and Mrs. Terry travels all over the jail and spends some time in the jailer's office, but Mr. Terry refuses to leave his cell. He spends most of his time reading newspapers. Mrs. Terry receives guests, talks and reads. Flowers are being constantly sent to Mrs. Terry by friends and enforced confinement is made as pleasant as possible. To-day Judge Terry had a long consultation with W. W. Foote. That gentleman said that no steps had been taken to obtain Terry's release, as the judge was of the opinion that nothing can be done until after his sentence is served. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Terry have much to say. They decline to speak about their future plans, which they declare are not yet fully formed. Mrs. Terry is somewhat anxious about the judge, as she says that the cell is damp and she is afraid that he will get sick. Mrs. Terry, when asked if she attacked Judge Sawyer on the train en route from Fresno to this city, said: "Yes, and I had good reason to; he never fails to attack my character when an opportunity is afforded. I took him by the hair of his head and pulled it until he cried for mercy."

TERRY WANTS $10,000 DAMAGES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—R. Porter Ashe, Judge Terry's law partner, filed suit on Terry's behalf in the supreme court of this county this afternoon against United States Marshal J. C. Franks for $10,000 damages for alleged false imprisonment in confining him for three hours. Judge Wallace issued an order to take the testimony of Justice Field as he is about to leave the state and would not be here when the case is tried.

CALIFORNIA NEWS ITEMS.

Personal and General.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—It is probable that the construction of the new speed road at Golden Gate park recently projected by the committee will have to be abandoned for the want of funds. The contract price by the San Francisco Bridge Company was $31,000. Of this $24,500 has been raised and paid. The balance, $6500, must be collected before the work goes further along. The completion will probably go over till next spring.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—W. W. Robinson, a resident of Ripon, this state, whiled away some of his time in the construction of a cane which is curious in its way. On a core of common wood he has inlaid 170 pieces of wood, composed of sixty-two varieties from numerous countries and states, Oregon among the number.

After securing three more jurors in the trial of Mrs. Faling, who shot and killed her husband, the special venire of fifty talesmen drawn a few days ago was exhausted and another was ordered returnable Friday morning. Eight jurors have been selected.

The Canadian Pacific steamer Albany sailed for Hong Kong to-day, via Vancouver. She took 160 Chinese passengers and six Europeans in the cabin and 450 tons of flour, and will make up the remainder of her cargo at Vancouver from the steamer Danube.

General Passenger Agent Tibbetts of the Union Pacific is out with a circular detailing the facts about the new table which went into effect on the 2d inst. It is noted that the two through trains daily between Ogden and Council Bluffs are still kept up in spite of the removal of the one connecting with the Central Pacific. It is urged as a claim for patronage that this is the only line with two trains daily across the continent.

The pilot commissioners have deferred their inquiry into the Chester-Oceanic disaster until Capt. John H. Freeman shall be examined. Local Inspectors Talbot and Hellman continued the investigation to-day, having several gentlemen connected with the coast survey as witnesses. They have located the wreck of the Chester and gave evidence as to existing currents and tides in the vicinity of Fort Point and thence outward to the heads.

The next academic year at the University of California at Berkeley will begin two weeks from to-morrow. It is expected a large Freshman class will then enter. By some the number of expected matriculants is placed as high as 150. President Horace Davis has returned from an extended tour among Eastern colleges and many of the professors and students are already in Berkeley again, awaiting the work of the year. Prof. Kellogg, who has gone to Europe with his wife, will not be there this term, having been granted a year's leave.

Searching for a Supposed Murdered Man.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 5.—On Sunday night a barn on Mrs. Spielman's place was burned, and afterwards the charred remains supposed to be those of William Jansen, laborer, better known as "Shorty," were found. It was known Shorty had a fight with one Thomas Kerwin, and on the coroner's investigation the jury returned a verdict charging Kerwin with the murder. The latter was then placed under arrest. To-day it was reported that Shorty had been seen at various places along the riverside road. The chief of police at once left for the country and secured evidence, it is said, to warrant the belief that Jansen is not dead. The police are looking for him.

Distinguished Japanese.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—Yoshitomi Hirasa and Nobiquosh Oi, natives of Japan, on their way to Tokio, arrived to-day from the East. Mr Hirasa is a high official in the imperial bureau of agriculture and commerce at Tokio and was educated at an English college. Fourteen months ago he obtained leave from the Japanese government and made a second visit to Europe.

Mr. Oi is a wealthy resident of Tokio and has been in England for the purpose of obtaining machinery for the establishment of a cotton mill in the city of Tokio. The mill will have 30,000 spindles, and will be increased to 60,000 spindles if the enterprise proves successful.

Bank Consolidation.

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 5.—This afternoon the consolidation of the First National Bank and the Bank of San Diego, under the name of the First National Bank of San Diego, took place. The officers of the new bank are R. A. Thomas, president; J. H. Braley, vice-president; O. S. Hubbell, cashier. Directors—R. A. Thomas, J. Gruendike, E. S. Babcock Jr., H. L. Storey, Geo. H. Hill, J. H. Braley, H. C. Watts, W. W. Whitney, T. Crittenden and L. S. McLure. The paid-up capital is $300,000, with a reserved surplus of $140,000.

Indian Uprising Feared.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—An *Examiner* special from Albuquerque, N. M., says an outbreak is feared from the Navajo Indians. A posse of soldiers started out from Fort Wingate to arrest a gang of Indian whisky peddlers and on arriving at the camp they were confronted by a large force of Navajos, who swore the peddlers should not be arrested. Troop C, Sixth cavalry, under Capt. Hanna, is now in the field, with orders to arrest all violators.

Saloon-Keeper Fatally Wounded.

NAPA, Cal., Sept. 5.—Theodore Medina this afternoon assaulted Capt. Baxter with a knife, cutting him so seriously that he will die. Medina's wife frequently visited Baxter's saloon, and Medina accused him of giving her whisky and opium. An altercation following, Baxter chasing Medina and striking him with a billiard cue, the latter drew a knife and drove it into Baxter's lung. Medina claims the act was in self-defense.

Arrested For Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—Michael Cunningham was arrested to-day, charged with the murder of Joseph Fay, who was picked up on the streets Sunday last. Cunningham says he knocked Fay down with his fist in self defense, after he and a friend had been set upon by roughs.

The Young Men's Institute.

STOCKTON, Cal., Sept. 5.—At this evening's session of the grand council of the Young Men's Institute, Rev. J. Van Newell was elected grand lecturer for British Columbia, J. P. Cass for Washington territory and J. C. Bannon for Oregon. The council then adjourned.

Engine Ditched.

ROWLANDS, Cal., Sept. 5.—There was a serious accident Monday on the Lake Valley railroad, caused by malicious persons turning a switch. An engine was ditched and badly wrecked, the engineer and fireman receiving several bad cuts and bruises.

Killed by the Cars.

GILROY, Cal., Aug. 5.—Frank Machado, a young Spaniard, while jumping on and off a freight train while switching, fell under the wheels and was run over and his ankle was so badly crushed that death resulted from the shock.

Hanged Himself.

VALLEJO, Aug. 5.—A marine named Fritz Oppinger, who has been confined for drunkenness at the Marine barracks at Mare Island, hanged himself yesterday with a piece of his coat from the grating in his cell.

Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—Clearances—Steamer Antonio, Nanaimo; steamer Costa Rica, Nanaimo; bark Vidette, Port Townsend. Departures—Steamer State of California, Portland.

Killed by a Bursting Cannon.

TULARE, Cal., Sept. 5.—Thomas Bogan was instantly killed by the bursting of a cannon at a democratic speaking this evening.

HOW CLEVELAND LOST HIS VOTE.

He Gave Notice of Permanent Removal from Buffalo—His Taxes.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Press:

Sir—I have been informed by a gentleman of good standing in society, who is at present visiting relatives in this city, that President Cleveland has transferred his citizenship from Buffalo, N. Y., to Red Top, D. C., and that he still owes a tax of $93 26 to the city of Buffalo. The question for the people to decide is, Can a man be elected president who is not a citizen of any state? D. E. B.

The above letter was referred to the *Press* correspondent in Buffalo, who reports as follows:

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 25.

Sir—The facts in the matter of President Cleveland's surrender of citizenship at Buffalo are briefly these: Last fall "Law Partner" Wilson Shannon Bissell went to City Assessor Nicholas Mock and asked that Grover Cleveland's name be stricken from the rolls of citizens paying taxes on personal property. Cleveland's tax was $90 13 (not $93 26, as your correspondent has it) upon $5000 valuation, personal property—a valuation on which Cleveland had been assessed for several years. Mr. Bissell then explained that Mr. Cleveland was no longer a resident of Buffalo and would not again become one. He was acting under advice from the president. Assessor Mock accordingly struck out the item. Cleveland did not pay it and does not owe it, because it is not now charged against him. He still pays tax on a lot on Butler street.

CHARLES H. THOMAS.

A Rising Tidal Wave.

Chicago Citizen.

A New York business man of long standing, a staunch Irish nationalist, and who has never yet voted the republican ticket, says in a recent letter to one on the staff of this journal: "I never saw anything like the tidal wave of opinion that there is here for Harrison and Morton. Nobody but the old copperheads talk Cleveland and Thurman. Two young men came into the store a few days ago and bought a few little notions and got a drink of milk. We got a little familiar, and they told me that they were in New York spending their vacation; they said that their home was in Buffalo, and that all the western portion of this state is thoroughly republican, and that Cleveland will not carry his own town of Buffalo by many thousands."

The Favored Classes.

Chicago Tribune.

Struggling girl student—I see that eight more Indian girls from the plains have been sent East to receive a classical education by the government.

Friend—Yes, I noticed it in the press.

Struggling girl student (sadly)—O, how I wish I had been born one of the favored Indian classes.

Lots of Hypocrisy.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

The New York *Herald* indorses Henry George's remark that "protection is an insult to the intelligence of man." Yet the *Herald* indignantly denies that it is opposed to protection. Lots of hypocrisy about, just now.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Sept. [illegible]

WILLIAM F. VILAS.

He Opens the Wisconsin Campaign for the Democrats.

HE MAKES A PLEA FOR CLEVELAND.

Attacks the Policy of the Republicans and Pays a Tribute to the Personal Character of Gen. Harrison.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 5.—Col. Wm. F. Vilas, secretary of the interior, opened the democratic campaign in Wisconsin to-night with a speech at the West Side Turner hall. The Juneau, Jefferson and Jackson clubs, representing the democratic organizations of three divisions of the city, escorted him to the hall where there was an audience of about 1500 persons. He spoke as follows:

After referring to the duty of voters and challenging criticism of President Cleveland's administration, he said:

I invite you to contrast the conditions, principles and professions of the opposing parties in this contest and the promises of the future afforded by them respectively. What is the republican party of to-day, and wherein is it better or more worthy of confidence than it was in 1884? It was in the beginning more of a popular uprising than a political party. It found its origin and quickening power in the high appeal of justice and tenderness for human brethren in oppression and in honest zeal of deep conviction; its following was well nigh fanatical. It was a crusade against a great national sin, and it fell upon a time appointed of heaven for the purification of the republic by a warlike whirlwind; it swept its course of destructive though wholesome violence within a decade. The evil which had engendered its being was more than destroyed and the land was strewn with mighty wrecks wherein fantastic chaos lay seals, constitutions and people, amid the wide-flung havoc of war. That was the logical period of the party's existence. It stood upon or possessed no doctrine of government, no principles for the guidance of institutions of freedom in the repose of peace. It was not national, but sectional. A party for civil war was not for national fraternity, but the heart of a victorious people was in its grasp, and the rage of war was long unspent. It was the opportunity of opportunities for the political freebooter, and never for one moment did they suspend their efforts nor ever spare the exhausted people upon one pretext and another. From almost the earliest grasp of republican dominion corruption began its work, and schemes for the dishonest enrichment of the few to prevail. It was in 1862 that, pursuing the sentiment that the nation required a transcontinental highway, Pacific legislation began, and in 1864 that was begun in an unrelenting ingenuity and it was so amended to diabolical perfection that the government really built the roads and gave them, with land enough for an empire, to the successful conspirators. Then, also, the earliest act for levying taxes, and afterwards, with a greed that was heightened with each new gluttony, every revenue measure was perverted and distorted by ingenious touches imperceptible to any but the practiced eye, by which tribute was extorted from the people five times greater than the tax that went into the treasury. Then it was that the monstrous vampire hidden in the tariff, which seductively fans with wings of protection the laborer whose heart's blood it sucks: which was begotten in sin to rob the toiling producers in the fields and forests of the wealth they create, and when the war had created a great people its coffers unlocked and its resources exposed, lay before the spoiler, while in the exhaustion of the struggle and the heat of rage the national guardianship was gone. Then followed such seizure of the national wealth by various devices, so rapacious, so gigantic, so ingenious in methods by which the grasp was made, as has never been exhibited in history. Nothing is comparable to it but India under Warren Hastings. Other nations have been despoiled by conquerors in the open force of unlicensed conquest. This people was robbed by the devilish manipulation of its own legislation and the emergencies of an administration in the hands of its supposed friends.

The secretary then referred to the corruption in public contracts, touching upon the partnership of Grant & Ward, the custom-house scandals, under-valuations on imports, navy jobs and star route contracts, and declared that these and other things of like character had driven the best men in the republican party out of it—Sumner, Chase, Greeley, Trumbull and Beecher. He declared that the only policy of the only branch of the government remaining republican since 1884—the senate—was comprised in two words—obstruction and misrepresentation as to everything for general good, and instanced the tardy confirmation of Chief Justice Fuller, the rejection of the fisheries treaty and the delay in passing the retaliation bill asked for by President Cleveland.

Turning to the democratic party the speaker said:

In the department of state you find everywhere the national dignity has been maintained, national rights protected, and the republic in peace and good will with all the powers of the earth, save only as republican obstruction leaves us at needless hostility with our northern neighbor. If you take the treasury, its guardianship of our financial interests command respect on every hand. The collections of internal revenue for the year 1885 (the last republican year) were $112,000,000; for 1886 (Cleveland's first year), $117,000,000; 1887, $118,000,000; 1888, $125,000,000.

The cost of collection, he said, had largely decreased under the present administration. The secretary then compared the naval administrations under the two parties, restoration of lands to the public domain, and the removal of cattlemen from Oklahoma.

Much has been said of private pension bills and there has been much effort to maintain a theory of ill will to soldiers on the president's part because of his vetoes. Already more such bills have passed into enacted laws under him than during the administrations of Arthur and Hayes, and by the end of his term the number will be larger than during the administrations of Grant, Hayes and Arthur together.

Another act to the credit of the administration was the second emancipation of the colored man—his emancipation from fear of the democratic party and a restored dominion of peace and fraternity in the land.

The speaker then took up the tariff question and dwelt upon it at great length to show the dangers and injustice of a high protective tariff and the advantages which would accrue from a reduction in imports and changes in the way of enlarged trade and decreased cost of living. The argument was made mainly from the farmers' standpoint.

In closing he paid a tribute to the personal character of Gen. Harrison and eloquently summarized the traits of character for which President Cleveland is conspicuous.

SCARCITY OF TONNAGE.

The Advance on Corn in England Absorbed by Increased Freight Rates.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Freight rates from this port to Europe have advanced beyond all precedent. The scarcity of tonnage is so great that steamers have been pressed into service to carry petroleum. Freights have advanced 4 to 6¼ cents per bushel for grain. About 600,000 bushels of corn per week are now leaving Atlantic ports for Europe. The advance on corn in England has all been absorbed by increased freights and it is estimated that the increase of freights is costing shippers of corn alone $12,000 weekly. All grain freights have advanced and also those on cotton and general merchandise. The total increase of revenue reaches very high figures. Shipments of wheat have not increased in the same proportion as corn. A further advance in grain freights is not expected now. Most of the steamship lines are willing to make contracts for future delivery at present rates.

MISSING MAIL MATTER.

Another Pouch Known to Contain $15,000 Mysteriously Disappears.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Another mail pouch has been lost. This one contained $15,000, and was mailed by Blake Bros. & Co. of this city to their agents in Chicago last Friday. It is reported also that a large number of other letters mailed on the same day at the New York post office are missing.

SCOTTISH HOME RULE.

An Agent Arrives in New York in Quest of Funds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Thomas McNaught, secretary of the Scottish Home Rule Association, has arrived in this country to solicit funds for the cause. He will make a tour of the United States and Canada, going first to Salt Lake and San Francisco.

SPORTING NOTES.

Detroit Driving Club.

DETROIT, Sept. 5.—The weather was cold and the attendance light.

Three-year-olds, purse $1210—Bell Boy first, Panama distanced; time, 2:33.

2:28 class, purse $1960—Lady Bullion first, Blue Grass second, Al Hambletonian third, Emulation fourth; best time, 2:22¼.

Five-year-olds, value $600—Sunrise Patchen first, Nettie second; best time, 2:22¾.

Two-year-olds, value $780—Brandoline first, Bertha Patchen second; best time, 2:40.

Charter Oak Park Races.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 5.—At Charter Oak park there was a large attendance and the weather and track were perfect.

Charter Oak purse, 2:20 class, valued at $10,000—Spofford first, Kit Curry second, T. T. S. third; best time, 2:18¾.

2:22 class, purse $500, divided—Protection first, Jean Smith second, Ernest Maltravers third; best time, 2:18¼.

2:23 class, purse $1000, divided—Cleon first, B. B. Custer second, Elda B. third; best time, 2:22.

But one heat in the 2:27 class was trotted before darkness made a postponement necessary. This was taken by Darkness, Lady Barefoot second.

The Derby Race Meeting.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—At the Derby September meeting to-day the Devonshire nursery handicap was won by C. Archer's d. f. Eulalie, J. F. Holdsworth's c. f. Ixion second, Lord Ellesmere's c. c. Lutzen third.

The race for breeders' St. Leger stakes was won by Lord Falmouth's b. f. Rart, Lord Zetland's n. c. Claverack second, Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's b. c. Ferndale third.

The race for the Harrington stakes was won by K. R. Ardene's br. f. Sweetbriar, Lord Ellesmere's br. f. Hortense second, T. Jennings's c. c. George third.

Sheepshead Bay Races.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, Sept. 5.—The day was perfect and the track in fine condition.

Seven-eighths mile—Leo won, Cruiser second, Bell d'Or third; time, 1:28 1-5.

Three-quarters mile—Fresno won, Diablo second, Blue Rock third; time, 1:15.

One and one-eighth miles—Climax won, Badge second, Gallifet third; time, 1:55 2-5.

Seven-eighths mile—Grenadier won, Laredo second, Jennie McFarland third; time, 1:25 4-5.

Three quarters mile—Long Dance won, Forest King second, Heron third; time, 1:15 1-5.

One mile on turf—Long Branch won, Ballston second, Lucy third; time, 1:43 3-5.

Baseball.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—The game to-day was notable for the heavy batting of the home team. Score: Boston 13, Washington 5. Batteries: Clarkson and Kelly for Boston, Whitney and Arundel for Washington.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—New York got their hits off Sanders well together, and were helped to win by the errors of the visitors. Score: New York 6, Philadelphia 1. Batteries: Welch and Ewing for New York, Sanders and Schriever for Philadelphia.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—John Teemer Chicago's new pitcher, played his second game to-day. The Detroits were unable to bunch their hits. Beatin's support was bad, and he gave one run himself by a plain balk. Score: Chicago 10, Detroit 4. Batteries: For Chicago Teemer and Farrel, for Detroit Beatin and Wells.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 5.—The victory of the home club was due to the fine pitching of Burdock. Score: Indianapolis 4, Pittsburg 2. Batteries: For Indianapolis Burdock and Buckley, for Pittsburg Morris and Miller.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 5.—Cleveland 14, Louisville 3.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—Baltimore 4, Kansas City 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—Athletics 3, Cincinnati 0.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—St. Louis 7, Brooklyn 0.

BYNUM'S LIE EXPOSED.

A Desperate Attempt to Smutch Levi P. Morton's Political Record.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, would have been supremely uncomfortable to-day, except for the fact that he did not realize how completely he had been skinned by Mr. Cannon, of Illinois. A week ago Bynum charged that in the Forty-sixth congress Levi P. Morton voted in favor of Cannon's motion to lay on the table the bill to enforce the eight-hour law. The latter called attention to this to-day and said that upon an examination of the house journal he found that Mr. Morton was not recorded on that vote. In the second session of the same congress the journal showed that Mr. Morton had voted for a motion to suspend the rules and pass the eight-hour bill. Then Bynum began to pettifog. His authority, he said, was the *Congressional Record*, which he produced. Cannon suggested that the *Record* was not the highest authority, a fact which everybody familiar with the proceedings—save Bynum, perhaps—thoroughly recognizes. Hardly a morning passes when the house is in session that some member does not rise in his place "to correct the *Record*." Bynum, who professes to be a lawyer, continued to assert that he believed the *Record* to be infallible.

Cannon continued to press him with the question: "Did you go to The Journal?" At last the Indiana statesman was driven to expose himself by uttering the suggestion that Mr. Morton might have changed "The Journal" of the house.

Aside from the effrontery of such a suggestion, especially in regard to such a man as Levi P. Morton, Bynum probably supposed that "The Journal" is in manuscript—"lying 'round loose," like his own so-called ideas on the tariff—and did not know that it is printed by the hundred copies, and was as accessible to him as the *Record*, upon which he professed to pin his faith. To complete his exposure of his own ignorance he referred to McPherson's Hand Book," which, he said, he had examined, and found that Mr. Morton was recorded as voting to table the motion to reconsider. Now the authority he cited shows that Mr. Morton voted to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Edward McPherson could have told him that neither he nor any other careful authority would ever for an instant think of appealing from the Journal of the house to the *Record* in the verification of any fact, however slight. Much less would he do so when it involved the integrity of a man's political record.

Mr. Cannon treated Bynum as he deserved when he declared that the latter's statement respecting Mr. Morton's vote was untrue, and characterized it as mere pettifogging. He declared that Bynum ought to beg the country's pardon and Mr. Morton's pardon. Bynum's conduct to-day must have been painful to his best friends. The most charitable view that can be taken of it is that he was self-deceived in the beginning, and lacked the courage, or manliness, or whatever quality may have been required, to make him acknowledge and retract his error.

The Editor Is Sued.

Arizona Kicker.

"Our amiable and gentlemanly sheriff entered our office day before yesterday in his usual urbane manner and announced that he must serve papers on us. It was a notice of a breach of promise suit against us by the Widow Clixby, who alleges that we have been toying with her heart-strings, and that it will take $5600 of our cash to settle her thoughts back into the old channel.

"It is another move on the part of our enemies to down us.

"We first met the Widow Clixby twenty-eight days ago in Carter's grocery. She asked our opinion of herrings, and we asked her her's of soap. She invited us to call at the house and see some poetry she had written on the rise and fall of the mastodon. We complied. We called there three or four times afterwards, but only as a friend. On one occasion the widow showed us a clipping from an Eastern paper to the effect that it was better for a man who had passed the age of 25 to marry a widow, if he was to marry, but he didn't bite.

"We know our gait. If the Widow Clixby can prove to the world that we have toyed with her affections we'll cheerfully go to jail. We are not on the toy. The widow will find us no jackrabbit, and the enemies who have encouraged this new move may hear something drop before the trial is over."

Setting It Right.

Indianapolis Journal.

Inquiring Reader: It was $20, not 20 per cent. of his salary that President Cleveland sent to the Charleston earthquake sufferers. Ten thousand dollars is the sum he has "blown in" to the campaign fund with the hope of getting himself re-elected.

Speeches One Has to Live Down.

Harper's Magazine.

Hostess—So sorry to have kept you waiting, Mr. Green.

Visitor—Oh, don't mention it—the anticipation, you know, is always so much brighter than the reality.

Shot His Wife and Himself.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4.—Sam Scanlon to-day shot his wife three times and himself once. It is thought both will die. Scanlon had been on a continuous spree since his brother, Jim Scanlon, a race-horse sport, was killed at St. Paul about a month ago.

Drowned at Niagara.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Two bodies have been seen in the whirlpool to-day which are supposed to be the remains of William Robinson and Harry Z. Wilson. The former's hat was found near the whirlpool this morning.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

Nine Persons Killed in a Railway Accident in France.

SAD DEATH OF A HEROIC MOTHER.

A New Mexican Bank—The Bodies Got Mixed—The Wool Trade in England—Minor Matters.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—An express train at Dijon left the rails last night while on the way to Paris, blocking the road. The Italian night mail train ran into the disabled train and was wrecked. Twelve persons were killed and eight injured.

A dispatch to *La France* says thirty persons were killed in the Dijon accident.

NINE PERSONS KILLED.

According to the latest report nine persons were killed, thirteen severely injured and many were slightly injured.

A HEROIC MOTHER.

She Loses Her Life in Attempting to Rescue Her Children.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 5.—Mrs. Grant was burned to death last night while making a heroic attempt to save her children from the fire. The fire was started by the explosion of a lamp. The fire was between her room and that of the children, but she dashed into the burning room with no thought as to her own safety. She received burns from which she shortly died. The children were saved by outsiders.

THE BODIES GOT MIXED.

A Singular Mistake Made at an English Infirmary.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A man died in the infirmary at Croydon, England, Sunday and on the same day a woman died. The former was to be buried by the parish and the latter by her relatives. By some inexplicable bungling the bodies got mixed, with the result that the woman was put in the man's coffin and the man into the woman's, and this morning the relatives of the latter followed the wrong body to the grave. The mistake was discovered after the funerals, and the bodies were exhumed and transferred. The officials have been severely censured by the guardians.

A NEW MEXICAN BANK.

Its Object is to Make New York the Headquarters of the Silver Market.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 5.—A New York and European syndicate has concluded negotiations for starting a bank here to represent American interests and handle American investments in this country. H. B. Hollings & Co. and Robert Colgate are the chief movers. They have bought the Mexican Mortgage Bank charter, and the new institution will be known as the International and Mortgage Bank. This financial combine has for its objects the union of the silver production of Mexico with that of the United States, so as to make the headquarters of the silver market of the world at New York instead of at London. Present capital, $5,000,000.

JEWELRY LOST.

Mrs. Pierrepont Morgan Gets Wet and Loses Her Valuables.

KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 5.—Mrs. Pierrepont Morgan of New York and friends, while out among the Thousand islands yesterday, were thrown into the water by the capsizing of their boat. Mrs. Morgan lost jewelry valued at $15,000. Expert divers are searching for the valuables in twenty feet of water.

MEXICAN NOTES.

Summer Inundations—Quarantine Against Texas to be Raised.

CITY OF MEXICO (via Galveston) Sept. 5.—The city of Leon is likely to be inundated again by heavy rains. Railway stations are flooded and local train service is suspended. Matamoras advices say that the quarantine against Texas will be raised Monday.

The Wool Trade in England.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Jacobson & Co., wool brokers, have issued a circular regarding wool trade. It says: Since the last auction sale business has been extremely quiet. The sales have amounted to 1200 bales, 800 of which were South African. Brisk consumption is reported in the woolen and worsted districts and stocks of new material must be shortening. The ensuing auction sales on the 18th inst. will be specially light and therefore the position should be as strong as the concluding sales of November 27. Inclement weather in Australia and strikes at shearing time may leave sales lightly supplied with new Australian wool.

The St. Clair Flats Canal.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 5.—Senator Scott, late secretary of state, says the claim of the Dominion government to joint ownership of the St. Clair Flats canal rendering retaliation there impossible, is absurd. Even if Canadian territory encroached on it, it was with tacit consent, and in signing the Washington treaty of 1871 the Dominion substantially conceded to the United States the right to the control.

The Czar Takes a Trip.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.—The czar and czarina have started on a two-months' tour of Southern Russia.

GETTING MARRIED.

How Nice Girls Act When One of Their Set Becomes Engaged.

Evelina is engaged. Indeed, she is shortly to be married. Her "set," among whom she is the first to take this important step, are generally fluttered by the approaching event and talk it over on every possible occasion.

One of them says it is dreadful for an unknown man to come from away out West and carry off one of their girls. They will never see her again—never! She will come home to visit, probably; but a girl who is married tells "him" everything and has lost interest in people and isn't the same at all, and they may as well make up their minds to lose her once for all.

Here there is a chorus of sighs and groans, and another nice girl says he isn't much to look at, either; she has seen his photograph. He has pale eyes, and a ridiculous, little mustache that she knows by his looks that he is extremely proud of. Why Evelina wants him she can't imagine. He isn't handsome or rich or heroic or anything else interesting. He is just a commonplace young man.

Some one here timidly ventures to remark that Evelina is nothing very remarkable herself, and perhaps a commonplace young man will exactly suit her.

Silence follows this observation, and the person who at length breaks it discreetly selects another branch of the inexhaustible subject. Does anybody know anything about the trousseau? It appears that they all do, but the information possessed by one exactly agrees with that of no one else, and it is half an hour before they have sifted out the probable truth from a mass of conflicting accounts all given at once and very loud.

When this most important point has been debated and settled they take another half hour to express their amusement at the idea of Evelina's actually keeping house; they say it is nearly as absurd as to call her Mrs.

They then discuss the coming ceremony, and each gives at length a description of the manner in which her own wedding should be conducted were she to marry. Several of the girls say they should like to marry just to show their friends what a wedding ought to be.

One remarks that she, too, would like it, that she might demonstrate to everybody that a bride need not be pale, and can say "I will" loud enough to be heard beyond the first three rows, if she will only make up her mind beforehand to do it.

Then Evelina's marriage really takes place. She is very pale, indeed, and too nervous to attend properly to her train.

But her friends forgave her these little errors of conduct and admit that on the whole she did very well. One of them who steps down to the station and stands behind a pillar to see her start off with her husband for their new home, even says afterward that she had almost forgiven her for choosing him.

He looked as commonplace as ever, she declares; only, when two people seem as happy as they did, somehow you have to forgive them everything, and she hopes the other girls will stay single for a long time to come; but, as to Mrs. Evelina, she wishes her good luck with all her heart. This is about the way nice girls behave when one of their number makes a commonplace young man happy.—*Youth's Companion.*

THE CITY COUNC

The Dredge Will Be Put to W
Soon as Ready.

No Interest Paid On Outstanding W
Adjourned till Friday Night to Co
Terminal Company's Petition

The meeting of the common cou
evening was rather a tame affair. I
Lashmutt arrived home from Mon
in time to preside, and every me
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The most important matter be
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Pacific Terminal Company for p
to lay tracks across certain stre
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explaining what was wanted and
were willing to do. For this rea
was no discussion of the matter,
proper order of business an ordina
up, of which the following is a
"Authorizing the Northern Pacific
Company to lay down and mainta
in and across North Seventh, W
East Park, M, N and O streets. It is
that the Terminal Company shall g
maintain in good repair the portion
streets used by it, between the trac
two feet on each side. The counci
the right to make or alter regulatio
time. It is also provided that one
flagmen be employed to warn peop
approach of engines, trains, etc.

It is further provided that the
Co. within four months after the a
this ordinance, construct a
North Seventh street from J to I, a
along the westerly side of the tr
street, and fill and grade roadways
full width all of O street from We
Front; all of West Park street f
Front. The bridge on North Seve
shall be a wagon roadway with sid
feet wide."

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meeting of the council to-morrow

DETAILED REPORT.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIO

From the superintendent of stre
attention to the unsafe condition o
ber of bridges within the city limit
building or repairing of which is
necessity.

The N street bridge, between No
and North Eleventh, needs looking
once, as the planking is worn out.
lowing bridges also need repairing:
Fourteenth between Morrison and
and North Fourth, at Hood and
on North Nineteenth at N, on Nor
between M and O, and at North Se
tween J and N streets.

Referred to street committee.

From M. Barlebach, submitti
position for the disposal of all gar
animals, etc., within the city, in su
ner as not to offend the senses or
the health of the public, at slight
ferred to committee on health and

[He proposes if the council guara
$100 per month for two years, to er
nace at which he will receive a
garbage, dead animals, etc., and
them immediately by intense heat

From Johnson & Lawrence, a
mission to erect a boiler in fron
store as a sign; granted.

From the North Pacific Coast D
ciation, asking for the use of th
chamber for a meeting on Sep
granted.

From M. J. Dunn, asking per
erect a transparent sign lighted
tric lamp in front of his place of
granted.

From Walter Keys, asking per
erect a sign and electric lamp in f
place of business; granted.

From Messrs. Boyd & Arnold,
three street lamps on Seventh and
East Park; referred to committee

From W. S. Holt and others, as
sewer in South First street fro
street north to Woods street gulch
to street committee.

From J. A. Martin and others,
the G street sewer be extend
Eighteenth to Twenty-first; same

From S. B. Bridges and others,
Columbia street be improved from
Fifteenth by grading macadamiz
sidewalks, etc.; same reference.

From J. G. Richardson asking
sessment of $25 for Hood stree
canceled, as his lot is lower
sewer; referred to ways and mea
tee.

From M. Koshland and othe
strating against the vacation of
certain streets asked for by the
minal Company unless certain
street improvements are made as
lent; placed on file.

From Laura Hexter and others,
a sewer in C street; referred to
mittee.

REPORTS.

From the committee on stre
mending that further consideratio
tition for a change of grade on
street and a remonstrance again
be indefinitely postponed; adopt

From the same adverse to the
Bridget Fahie for a sewer in Sher
adopted.

From the same committee av
contract for a sewer in S street
$7,850; adopted.

From the same committee, a
contract for the improvement
Front, from Gaines to First ave
per Ward and E. A. Webster. A

From the same committee, rec
that Mrs. Hoffman's petition for t
of obstructions from the corner o
Caruthers be granted, and that
police attend to the matter. Ado

From the judiciary commit
mending that the petition of th
cial National bank for interest o
for $1792 10 for the payment fo
ments on Twelfth street be indefi
poned; adopted.

From the same recommendin
action in regard to the petitio
Webster for payment of $29 inter
rants issued in payment for t
Marquam's gulch; adopted.

[The committee admit that the
may be equitably entitled to the
for, still they claim that the city
forth in the mayor's veto of th
granting such relief to Bays & J
legally bound to recognize such c

Mr. Farrell called attention to t
there is an ordinance allowing
warrants, and suggesting that it
as soon as possible.

REPORT ON DREDGE.

The committee on commerce
the following report:

PORTLAND, Or., S

To the Honorable Mayor and Com
of the City of Portland—*Gentlemen*:
mittee on commerce, to whom was
management of the city dredger and
of arrangements for working the
fully report that the repairs to the
the dredger is nearly completed, and
pairs to the dump scows are finished
will be ready for work about the firs
ing week. We have received offers
steamboats to act as tenders to the
we are of the opinion that if the dr
put to work a boat can be secured a
expense.

Your committee has called on
Young, U. S. engineer, in reference
United States government to take
dredger and work her at the gove
pense, out of the appropriation for
ment of the Willamette river. He
that it was practicable to do so, but
sent of the chief of engineers woul
first obtained, which would take
weeks. It was suggested by him th
authorities desired to expedite t
dredger should be put to work at o
negotiations be commenced with the
gineers in regard to having her man
government. We also called on
Thompson of the board of trade, wh
president of the board to telegraph
senators from Oregon to call on the
gineers and hurry the matter as muc
Your committee recommends that
time the dredger be put to work a
able.

RICH.
R. M.
WM. F
Committee on

THE CITY COUNCIL.

The Dredge Will Be Put to Work as Soon as Ready.

No Interest Paid On Outstanding Warrants—Adjourned till Friday Night to Consider Terminal Company's Petition.

The meeting of the common council last evening was rather a tame affair. Mayor De Lashmutt arrived home from Montana just in time to preside, and every member was present.

The most important matter before the council was the request of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company for permission to lay tracks across certain streets. The company on account of a remonstrance gave up the idea of having the streets vacated, and for the past two days Manager W. H. Holcom and Hon. Joseph Simon have been before the members of the council in committee explaining what was wanted and what they were willing to do. For this reason there was no discussion of the matter, but in the proper order of business an ordinance came up, of which the following is a synopsis: "Authorizing the Northern Pacific Terminal Company to lay down and maintain tracks in and across North Seventh, West Park, East Park, M, N and O streets. It is provided that the Terminal Company shall grade and maintain in good repair the portions of said streets used by it, between the tracks and for two feet on each side. The council reserves the right to make or alter regulations at any time. It is also provided that one or more flagmen be employed to warn people of the approach of engines, trains, etc.

It is further provided that the Terminal Co. within four months after the approval of this ordinance, construct a bridge on North Seventh street from J to L and thence along the westerly side of the tracks to O street, and fill and grade roadways of plank full width all of O street from West Park to Front; all of West Park street from O to Front. The bridge on North Seventh street shall be a wagon roadway with sidewalks six feet wide."

It was considered by the councilmen that this would be satisfactory to the public generally, but Mr. Woodward thought it better that the ordinance should be amended so as to read that the company should maintain the streets and bridges they propose to build, as they are all surrounded by the company's property. This was done and the ordinance was read twice and will be put on its final passage at an adjourned meeting of the council to-morrow night.

DETAILED REPORT.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

From the superintendent of streets, calling attention to the unsafe condition of a number of bridges within the city limits, the rebuilding or repairing of which is an urgent necessity.

The N street bridge, between North Front and North Eleventh, needs looking after at once, as the planking is worn out. The following bridges also need repairing: on North Fourteenth between Morrison and B, at H and North Fourth, at Hood and Sheridan, on North Nineteenth at N, on North Fourth between M and O, and at North Seventh between J and N streets.

Referred to street committee.

From M. Burlebach, submitting a proposition for the disposal of all garbage, dead animals, etc., within the city, in such a manner as not to offend the senses or endanger the health of the public, at slight cost. Referred to committee on health and police.

[He proposes if the council guarantee him $100 per month for two years, to erect a furnace at which he will receive all the city garbage, dead animals, etc., and consume them immediately by intense heat.]

From Johnson & Lawrence, asking permission to erect a boiler in front of their store as a sign; granted.

From the North Pacific Coast Dairy Association, asking for the use of the council chamber for a meeting on September 7; granted.

From M. J. Dunn, asking permission to erect a transparent sign lighted by an electric lamp in front of his place of business; granted.

From Walter Keys, asking permission to erect a sign and electric lamp in front of his place of business; granted.

From Messrs. Boyd & Arnold, asking for three street lamps on Seventh and Eighth and East Park; referred to committee on streets.

From W. S. Holt and others, asking for a sewer in South First street from Gaines street north to Woods street gulch; referred to street committee.

From J. A. Martin and others, asking that the G street sewer be extended from Eighteenth to Twenty-first; same reference.

From S. B. Bridges and others, asking that Columbia street be improved from Eighth to Fifteenth by grading macadamizing, laying sidewalks, etc.; same reference.

From J. G. Richardson asking that his assessment of $25 for Hood street sewer be canceled, as his lot is lower than the sewer; referred to ways and means committee.

From M. Koshland and others, remonstrating against the vacation of portions of certain streets asked for by the N. P. Terminal Company unless certain expensive street improvements are made as an equivalent; placed on file.

From Laura Hexter and others, asking for a sewer in C. street; referred to street committee.

REPORTS.

From the committee on streets recommending that further consideration of a petition for a change of grade on Sixteenth street and a remonstrance against the same be indefinitely postponed; adopted.

From the same adverse to the petition of Bridget Fahie for a sewer in Sheridan street; adopted.

From the same committee awarding the contract for a sewer in S street to V. Hepp, $7,850; adopted.

From the same committee, awarding the contract for the improvement of South Front from Gaines to First avenue, to Jasper Ward and E. A. Webster. Adopted.

From the same committee, recommending that Mrs. Hoffman's petition for the removal of obstructions from the corner of Sixth and Caruthers be granted, and that the chief of police attend to the matter. Adopted.

From the judiciary committee recommending that the petition of the Commercial National bank for interest on warrants for $1,792 16 for the payment for improvements on Twelfth street be indefinitely postponed; adopted.

From the same recommending the same action in regard to the petition of E. A. Webster for payment of $29 interest on warrants issued in payment for the sewer in Marquam's gulch; adopted.

[The committee admit that the petitioners may be equitably entitled to the relief prayed for, still they claim that the city, as was set forth in the mayor's veto of the ordinance granting such relief to Bays & Jeffery is not legally bound to recognize such claims.]

Mr. Farrell called attention to the fact that there is an ordinance allowing interest on warrants, and suggesting that it be repealed as soon as possible.

REPORT ON DREDGE.

The committee on commerce submitted the following report:

PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 5, 1888.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Portland—*Gentlemen:* Your committee on commerce, to whom was delegated the management of the city dredger and supervision of arrangements for working the same, respectfully report that the repairs to the iron work of the dredger is nearly completed, and that the repairs to the dump scows are finished. The dredger will be ready for work about the first of the coming week. We have received offers from several steam boats to act as tenders to the dredger, and we are of the opinion that if the dredger is to be put to work a boat can be secured at a reasonable expense.

Your committee has called on Capt. Willard Young, U. S. engineer, in reference to getting the United States government to take charge of the dredger and work her at the government's expense, out of the appropriation for the improvement of the Willamette river. He informed us that it was practicable to do so, but that the consent of the chief of engineers would have to be first obtained, which would take two or more weeks. It was suggested by him that if the city authorities desired to expedite the work the dredger should be put to work at once and that negotiations be commenced with the chief of engineers in regard to having her transferred to the government. We also called on Hon. D. P. Thompson of the board of trade, who will ask the president of the board to telegraph at once to the senators from Oregon to call on the chief of engineers and hurry the matter as much as possible. Your committee recommends that in the mean time the dredger be put to work as soon as possible.

RICH HOYT,
R. H. SCHWAB,
WM. FLIEDNER,
Committee on Commerce.

CLAIMS ORDERED PAID.

E. Richards	$ 2 93	Everding & Farrell	227 81
John Donnerberg.	49 50	City Water Works.	585 75
L. W. & Co.	76 60	Anderson & Gray.	73 50
OREGONIAN	3 25	Police Dep for Aug	
G. L. Story	86 25	S B Parrish	2 00
R. Schwab & Bro.	86 75	Coo & Kiernan	20 00
E. L. Wood	41 50	Stubbs & Lawr'nce	6 00
Pon Lee	9 00	Julius Dilg	1 00
Wm McLean	26 25	John Barrett	16 75
Bays & Jeffery	50 00	John F. Steffin	738 50
J. J. Allard	51 50		

NEW ORDINANCES.

Providing for the improvement of South Front street from First avenue to 130 feet south of Third avenue, by grading, laying sidewalks, etc.; read twice.

Providing for the improvement of Water street from Clay to Harrison, by planking full width, laying sidewalks, etc.; read twice and referred to street committee.

Appropriating $750 out of the general fund to be expended under the provisions of ordinance 1358, concerning infectious diseases; passed.

Establishing the grade of Multnomah street; read twice.

Establishing the grade of South Second street; read twice.

Authorizing an expenditure of $200 for beautifying the city park; passed.

Providing for the construction of a sewer on J street from North Twentieth to connection with the brick sewer on North Eighth; read twice.

Appropriating $2000 out of the Willamette river fund to pay the expense of repairing and operating the city dredge and the scows and tender belonging thereto, and for the purchase of supplies for the same; passed.

Transferring $2000 from the general fund to the Willamette river fund; passed.

Declaring the probable cost of improving G street from North Twenty-second to North Twenty-third to be $945, and making appropriation therefor; passed.

Declaring the probable cost of improving G street from North Tenth to North Twelfth to be $1136 and making appropriation therefor; passed.

Appropriating $125 for the relief of Abigail S. Barton for damages by the opening of South Front street; passed.

Changing and establishing the grade of South Front street; read twice.

Amending section 13 of the ordinance to prevent the spread of contagious diseases so as to require mattresses, clothing, carpets and upholstered furniture used by persons afflicted with such diseases to be burned; passed.

Appropriating $1000 out of the general fund for repairing streets in front of public property, repairs of bridges, etc. Read twice.

ENGROSSED ORDINANCES.

Authorizing the committee on commerce to have the city dredger and scows repaired and to put it in operation; passed.

Providing for a sewer in Sherman street west of South Sixth street; passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Directing the auditor and clerk to bid $200 on lots 5 and 8 in block 227 in Couch's addition, to be sold for taxes delinquent for the improvement of North Eleventh street; adopted.

Giving notice of intention to improve G street from Third to West Park; adopted.

Authorizing the Northern Pacific Terminal Company during the period of constructing the union freight depot and the making of other improvements contemplated by it upon its property in North Portland, to lay two temporary tracks in North Front street which shall not be maintained for more than one year, provided that the company shall within three months improve North Front street from F to West Park with macadam the full width the street; adopted.

Adjourned till Friday night next.

PERSONAL.

Supt. M. G. Hall of the Northern Pacific, has gone to Montana on business.

Mrs. Mattie A. Bridge is at the Esmond, en route to Seattle, which is to be her future home.

Dr. C. R. Templeton and family returned yesterday from a three weeks' trip to the beach.

Capt. Henry L. Hoyt will leave to-day for North Beach and will return with his family on the 12th.

Capt. A. T. Harris, head of the life-saving service at Fort Canby, was among the delegates from this section to Columbus.

Mr. John A. Devlin and wife, of Astoria, Mr. G. W. Hunt of Wallula and Judge S. C. Hastings of San Francisco are at the Esmond.

Judge Deady leaves for Clatsop to-day. The United States circuit court is adjourned till the 24th inst. and the district court till the 18th.

Mr. Robert C. Hudson and wife are now in the city and registered at the Esmond. Mr. Hudson comes on business connected with the new theater.

Mr. William H. Mead has returned from a flying trip to San Francisco. He went by steamer and was so seasick that he declared he would never go on the ocean again and returned by rail.

J. Frank Rigler returned to-day from Baker City, where he has been acting in conjunction with Prof. E. B. McElroy in State Institute work. His school will open at Oregon City in a few days.

Mr. S. P. Adams is now in the city, having just arrived from Dakota. Mr. Adams is the representative of several Eastern papers and comes to this state with a view to writing up a series of articles for his papers.

Mr. Frank E. Vaughn while in San Francisco a short time since, was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs. He returned home several days since, and is confined to his house and still suffering from the same cause.

Mr. A. Thurlow, who went East a month ago, returned quietly a day or two since and surprised his friends by bringing with him a bride whom he had married at South Berwick, Maine. She was a Miss Stackpole, and is a niece of Mr. Ira F. Powers, in whose store Mr. Thurlow is employed.

Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Boyle left Astoria for the East Tuesday. They will be joined at Omaha by Maj. W. H. Boyle and wife, and all will proceed to Governor's Island, to which point Maj. Boyle has been transferred from Fort Sydney, Neb. Mrs. Boyle, *nee* Miss Beckie Knott, was born and brought up in East Portland.

Max Smith of the Vienna coffee house arrived home yesterday from the beach, where he has been for some time recruiting his health. His many friends and patrons will rejoice to know that his health is very much improved, and from to-day on he will be able personally to attend to the affairs and conduct the business of his popular place of business.

Mr. E. T. T. Fisher of Linn county was in the city Tuesday. His sister, Mrs. S. J. Henderson, who resides here, owns land in Walla Walla city, and he has gone there to survey some town lots for her, and arrange for placing them upon the market. Mr. Fisher is a pioneer of 1845, has resided in Linn county many years and served several terms as county surveyor.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW PARK THEATER.—A large audience greeted the Grismer-Davies Company at the New Park theater last evening when they again won enthusiastic applause by the splendid production of their new play "The World Against Her."

It is doubtful if Miss Davies will ever find a part to suit her better that of Madge Carleton in this play. In her stronger scenes she arouses the audience to a degree of enthusiasm seldom seen.

Mr. Grismer also seemed to throw greater intensity into his part, and received many words of praise for his fine work, while Mr. Stockwell and pretty little Fanny Bowman got their usual enthusiastic reception.

"The World Against Her" will be repeated every night this week, and at Saturday matinee. This company will remain with us one week more, and on next Monday evening will give us another new play. It is of the romantic school, and is by that clever author and actor Clay M. Greene, entitled, "Forgiven."

MILITARY ORDERS.

Under date of September 3 the following military orders have been issued by Gen. Gibbon:

Lieut.-Col. Basil Norris, medical director, will proceed to Fort Klamath and inspect the medical department at that post.

First Lieut. L. A. Lovering, Fourth infantry, acting engineer officer of the department, will proceed on public business to Fort Sherman and return.

Pursuant to instructions of the division commander, Troop C, Second cavalry, is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Klamath, to take effect on the 15th inst., and will then return to its station, Fort Bidwell, California.

NEWS FROM THE EAST SIDE.

A Piece of Street Work the Commissioner Will Not Accept.

A Bold Bad Bear—Water Works at St. Johns—About Checking Baggage—The Burst Boiler—News Notes—Letter List.

The street commissioner has declined to file his acceptance of that portion of the work on Sixteenth street south of the bridge on Sixteenth and Holladay avenue. A small bridge stood over the depression in the street, which was taken down and the depression filled up. This is the portion the street commissioner will not accept. When the bridge was taken down the logs and other timber were filled in the depression, and earth was being put on this mass when the street commissioner came along and required the men to remove them. Mr. Bartel noticed some brush piled at one side, and he thought he would watch what was being done. He walked away, but came back a short time afterwards, and found that the brush had been put in and was being covered up. He again required the men to remove the brush. This was done, and the brush was piled up near by. When the street commissioner was up that way the other day, he saw that the brush was gone. He thinks the brush was put in the road after he left and he says he will not accept the work until he knows the brush is not covered up in the road.

WILL NOT CHECK BAGGAGE.

Hardly a day passes but that someone goes to the L street depot and wants baggage checked. It would seem that the public will never learn that no sort of baggage will be checked at the L street depot. It is a frequent occurrence that some come to the depot with a lot of baggage, and must either send them by express or remain over a day. It would certainly be a great public accommodation if baggage could be checked at the L street depot and not compel people to go down to the lower depot for that purpose. It seems that, from the failure of past efforts to secure relief, nothing can be accomplished to secure this privilege from the railroad company.

A GOOD JOKE.

A wag, who evidently had no conscience, perpetrated a good joke on Mr. F. L. Possen yesterday, well worth telling. Mr. Possen has a paint shop on L street and he had just finished a nice double bulletin board for a restaurant. He put this on the sidewalk to dry. The wag took a piece of chalk and wrote the words, "soup," "more soup," "Possen," "pie," etc. On the other side were written, "Old hats and clothes repaired with neatness and dispatch." To prove the truth of the last announcement an old hat surmounted the board. When Mr Possen came back, he was very much surprised to learn his establishment had branched out in other lines of business during his absence.

THE BURST BOILER.

It was stated that the cause of the blowing up of the boiler of Michel's wood-sawing machine the other day was that there was no water in it. Peter Riley, who is a competent machinist, and who, for many years was engaged in making boilers, made an examination of the exploded boiler and says the explosion was due to the faulty construction of the same. The upper part—that which was blown into the air—was made of cast iron, while the lower part was wrought iron. The accident, he claims, was due to the expansion of the cast iron. "I saw the boiler," Mr. Riley says, "a few moments before the explosion. The flames were rushing up through the top of it. Now, the outside was exposed to the cold air and would not expand as fast as the inside, and the cast iron was cracked. There was 105 pounds of steam on, and this was enough to blow the part that was cracked into the air and throw it some distance. The explosion was not due to ignorance on the part of those who were operating it. It is a mistaken idea that boilers explode for want of water. It has been demonstrated that cold water may be pumped into a hot boiler and it will not blow up. I do not think boilers built on the plan this was should be allowed on the street, as an accident is liable at any time."

ST. JOHNS WATER WORKS.

A gentleman from St. Johns yesterday stated the water works in that place are certain to be established. The money has been raised and the work of sinking a well for the water supply has been commenced. It was expected that the pump and other machinery would be delivered yesterday. The well is being sunk on the hill above the town, where an abundance of pure water can be obtained. The enterprise will add very materially to the general prosperity of the little town of St. Johns.

NOTES.

Rev. I. D. Driver has returned from conference and entered on his third year's pastorate of the M. E. church.

A bear wandered through the East Portland camp Tuesday morning at an early hour. After he had conducted his tour of inspection he started off, but he was pursued and shot.

EAST PORTLAND LETTER LIST.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at East Portland, Or., September 5, 1888:

WOMEN'S LIST.

Abel, Rebecca
Armstrong, Mrs
Berghams, Miss Mag
Bowman, Bertha
Davis, Minnie E
Howe, Minnie C
Howes, Mary E
Hollenbeck, Dessie
Hanson, Mrs Mary
Kelly, Mrs Mary E
McMahon, Margarotte
Noonan, Mattie
Neill, Mrs M D
Randall, Mrs A
Walker, Gertie
Wood, Mrs M

MEN'S LIST.

Akers, Jasper
Anderson, A S
Barre, J W
Barber, A R
Belshan, Frank
Buche, Herman
Becauver, H F
Bugbee D S
Campbell, J W
Clark, W E
Clyatt, Walter
Clouyer, Marshal
Cornelius, Geo B
Dillon, Sydney B
DeBord, E H
Dill, Wm
Faulks, H C
Foley, Wm
Hanlon, Robt
Johnson, Peter
Kilwell, August
Karlson, John
Kalkoffin, Albert
Lowther, J
Lundburg, August
Litville, J W
Lynff, T
Murphy, Dan
Manning, A P
McStay, Wm V
McNamee, Geo
McDonald, H
McKevron, D
McAllen, J
Ogden, A D
Prevost, B
Patten, M J
Reusse, Fred
Randolph, Joe
Royer, G G
Starr, F E
Small, Henry
Smith, Byen
Vail, Oliver J
Webster E A
Wright, Fred
Young, G H

W. D. WELCH, P. M.

COUNTY TREASURER'S REPORT.

County Treasurer Frank Hacheney yesterday filed in the county court his report for the month of August as follows:

COUNTY FUND.

Balance on hand August 1	$ 2776 36
Received delinquent taxes	458 00
Received trial fees	54 00
Received Coroner DeLin	9 35
Received rent	5 70
Received for non-resident paupers	299 91
Total	$ 3613 32

SCHOOL FUND.

Balance on hand August 1	$14,898 31
Received delinquent taxes	200 00
Received from Justice Tuttle fine	18 70
Received state school money	15,468 75
Total	$30,585 76

INSTITUTE FUND.

Balance on hand August 1	$40 00

SUMMARY.

County fund	$ 3618 32
School Fund	30,585 76
Institute fund	40 00
	$33,239 08

NOTE.

County warrants paid (not recep'd for)	$ 3104 17
School warrants paid and due	30,318 75
Total	$33,422 92

DISCRIMINATION.

PORTLAND, Sept. 5.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

I wish to call the attention of our citizens to the fact that a freight rate on grain has been made by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company which will lose to our port the products of Rogue river valley, and it is so manifestly unjust as to at once fix upon that management the stigma of discrimination in favor of California in their policy of transportation.

From Dillard, which is 208 miles from Portland and 550 miles to Port Costa, the rate has been fixed at $8 per ton to Portland and $8 per ton to Port Costa, or in other words a tariff of three cents per ton per mile for Portland, and one and a half cents per ton per mile for San Francisco. As the San Francisco market is always $3 per ton higher for wheat than ours, it is calculated by the railroad management that all south of Dillard will gravitate to San Francisco, and all north of it to Portland. This invasion of our tributary territory, especially when it is done under cover of an entirely indefensible policy, should be energetically protested against, and if nothing else will avail, should be the subject matter of legislation. To cut the Rogue river valley from its political moorings and make it a dependency of California, is a bold act of usurpation which, if we have the pride of statehood left, should be resisted.

Why cannot the Southern Pacific Railroad Company carry as cheaply in the direction of one terminal as another? If we had a railroad commission worthy of the name, this query would be very sharply put to them; but as things are, I wish to sound the note of warning and then if our citizens as calmly permit the spoliation of the Rogue river valley as they have the loss of the greater portion of Eastern Oregon and Washington territory I shall not cease to wonder at their serenity.

C.

SEVEN MONTHS' FIRE RECORD.

Number of Alarms Turned in from January 1 to August 31

Following is the fire record of this city from January 1 to August 31 as taken from the record of the fire commissioners:

During the month of January there were twenty-two alarms. The total loss was $4221 65, or buildings $1408 15, contents $2816 50; total amount insured for $10,700, on buildings $4600, contents $6100; total insurance paid $3619 65, on buildings $1208 15, on contents $2411 50.

During February there were six alarms. Total loss $858, on buildings $105, contents $155; total amount insured for $850, buildings $100, contents $750; total insurance paid $338 25, buildings $5, contents $333 25.

During March there were nineteen alarms: Loss, $10,355 05; buildings, $2166 05; contents, $8189. Insurance $22,775; buildings, $19,895; contents, $2500. Insurance paid, $1855 05; buildings, $1166 05; contents, $689.

During April there were eleven alarms: Loss, $2146 76; buildings, $796 76; contents, $1650. Insurance, $11 500; buildings, $1500; contents, $10,000. Insurance paid $1516 76.

During May there were fourteen alarms: Loss, $2250 75; buildings $1898 75; contents, $552. Insurance, $2900; buildings, $1400; contents, $1500. Insurance paid on buildings, $1093 75; contents, $352.

During June there were two alarms: Loss, $100. Insurance none.

During July there were thirteen alarms. For this month the losses and insurance are not reported.

During August there were fifteen alarms. For this month also there is no record of the amount of losses and insurance.

CLEVELAND'S FISHERY MESSAGE.

Its Political Purpose Plainly Evident to a Great Religious Journal.

New York Independent.

The president is evidently fond of startling the country by strokes of audacity. His tariff message was an audacious stroke, much praised for its boldness by free traders. The president's vanity was touched, and he has made a second attempt to draw public applause. But the same trick cannot be successfully played twice. It was bold, undoubtedly, to limit, contrary to custom, the presidential message on the assembling of congress to a single question. Whatever credit was due to the courage of the conception, Mr. Cleveland has had and enjoyed; but the audacity of the fisheries message is rather calculated to excite disgust than admiration. It is not a *coup de maître*, but a *coup de theatre*.

In the first place it bears every mark of collusive premeditation. It was clearly foreseen that the senate in the exercise of its constitutional prerogative would reject the treaty because it was not a careful adjustment of the rights of both parties, but a surrender of our national interests to Canada. Politically, the effect of the rejection of the treaty which the administration claimed as a triumph of diplomacy, would tell strongly against the democratic party and its candidate. How could that effect be averted? By a sudden change of front, reasoned the president. His administration has justly been arraigned for betraying the cause of our fishermen in the negotiation of a notoriously one-sided treaty; the treaty having been put away by a republican vote, he would suddenly appear before the country as the champion of our outraged fishermen, and would in his zeal for their rights go far beyond their most zealous advocates in the senate. Congress had clothed him with power to retaliate against Canada. He would ask for additional power in that direction. This is the design of the message, and that Democratic leaders were in his counsel is evident from the fact that both in the house and senate Democratic members were ready with a bill to grant the power asked for as soon as the reading of the message was ended. The heads had been together in consultation, and the message and the bill were the result.

The message has a tone of insincerity that is strange enough in our presidential documents. It is hard to believe that the president asks for additional powers with a serious intention of using them. We may do him an injustice in this, but the message makes just this impression on us. It is so obviously intended to make weight in the presidential canvass and retrieve the effects of poor diplomacy that it is scarcely possible to judge it in any other light. It strikes us as a specimen of very small politics. We hope the country may be spared the humiliation of another such document from our chief magistrate.

PRESS PITH.

The street car of the future may be run after more scientific principles; but the street car of the passed is run after most eagerly now.—*Puck.*

Among the more prominent watering places in the United States may be mentioned Saratoga, Newport, Atlantic City and Jay Gould's office.—*Life.*

Banker—"What you here again already?" Beggar—"Yes; you see I live right around the corner. It's no inconvenience at all for me to call.—*Texas Siftings.*

In New York: "Did you see many tandems while you were in Boston, Chawles?" "Not many, Gus. They mostly ride hobbies there, you know."—*Judge.*

Drummer—"Nine o'clock, already! Jerusalem, why didn't you wake me up sooner?" Porter—"I did wake you up, sah, but you slep' so sound you didn't heah me."—*Texas Siftings.*

Miss Spinster (to saleswoman)—Bathing suits, please. Saleswoman—Yes, ma'am; something of that style? Miss Spinster—Mercy, no! I want one with a train, and close cut to the ears.—*New York Sun.*

Mother—O, doctor! I'm so glad you have come. We have just had such a scare. We thought at first that Johnny had swallowed a gold five-dollar piece. Doctor—And you found out that he didn't? Mother—Yes; it was simply a nickel.—*Judge.*

Exasperated mother—You good-for-nothing little brats. You made so much noise I couldn't hear myself speak when Mrs. Smith was here. Which one of you shall I spank first? Tommy—Take Emma. Ladies are always served first.—*Texas Siftings.*

"When are you going to make me that promised visit, Marion? Soon, I hope?" "I am afraid not, dear. I invited a hired girl to come and stay with me last week, and shall have to stay at home and see that she has everything to make her comfortable."—*Judge.*

Jobson—Hello, Dobson. See the piano factory fire last night? Dobson—Yes. Firemen worked like beavers. Jobson—No, they didn't; they had a regular picnic. Dobson—I don't see how you make that out. Jobson—Weren't they playing on the pianos?—*New York Sun.*

"Ah, it fills my heart with joy," said a country minister, as the last note of the organ died away, "to see so many strangers among us this beautiful Sabbath morning. The Good Book says: 'He was a stranger, and I took him in.' The collection will now be taken up."—*Life.*

His Letter of Acceptance.

Omaha Republican.

Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance of the nomination tendered him by the St. Louis convention has at last appeared. It is very brief and reads as follows:

$10,000. WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1888.
Pay to the order of Calvin S. Brice, Ten Thousand Dollars.
To the —— National Bank, N. Y., N. Y.
[Signed] GROVER CLEVELAND.

No. 4. P. S.—I would remark—money talks.
G. C.

Mexican Salve for sore, soots, burns and bruises. Acts like magic. Price 25 cents.

NEWS FROM TILLAMOOK.

Fishermen in That Bay Strike For a Higher Price For Their Catch.

Traps in the Nehalem Destroyed—Two Men Drowned—Work on the New Courthouse Stopped by an Injunction.

Hon. T. B. Handley of Hillsboro, Washington county, is in the city, having recently returned from a trip to Tillamook, where he has some business interests. He was seen by an OREGONIAN reporter last evening, and questioned about news in that isolated coast port.

"The most important matter over at Tillamook just at present is the difficulty between the cannerymen and the fishermen. Lenneweber and Elmore took a lot of men over there this year to catch fish for them, agreeing to pay them 20 and 30 cents apiece for the two kinds of salmon respectively, and board. After they had fished two or three days the men joined in with the Tillamook fishermen and formed the Tillamook Fishermen's Union, with about 160 members. The Union fixed the price of fish at 35 and 50 cents and 40 and 60 cents for outside fishermen. The cannery men said they would pay the latter rate, but would not pay the former and board the fishermen. The union thereupon ordered a strike, and there has been no fishing since. The day before I came away about twenty of the Tillamook fishermen declared they should go to fishing and armed themselves for their protection. The other side declared no fishing should be done and also armed themselves. It looked for awhile as though some blood would be shed. But that night another meeting of the union was held and the refractory members talked over, so that the strike still remained unbroken. The canneries have been putting up no fish, except Elmore's, which gets fish that are caught in the Nehalem and brought down the beach. Kinney, who had a cannery on the Nehalem, was bought off this year, and all the salmon caught in that stream are taken over to Tillamook to be canned.

"The people of Nehalem do not take very kindly to this, and one day last week a party of thirty masked men, well-armed with shotguns and revolvers, went over to Elmore's traps, drove away the men who were watching them, pulled them all up and burned every bit of the material."

"Any accident to fishermen over there this year?"

"Yes; two men lost their lives in the Nehalem last week. It was at first thought they had been the victims of some foul play, but one of the bodies came ashore just outside of the bar and there were no marks of violence upon it, so the conclusion was reached that their boat upset on the bar and was carried out to sea, both being drowned. Both were Austrians with long names that no one could remember. They were employed by Elmore."

"You used to be a newspaper man in days gone by, Mr. Handley; can't you think of something else?"

"Well, they have been having a little trouble over at Tillamook about their new court house. The citizens have obtained an injunction and work has been stopped upon it. Some years ago the citizens of Tillamook, or Lincoln, as the town is newly named, bought a block near the center of the town and reserved it for the building of a court house in the future. When the court house was finally decided upon it was understood that it was to be built upon the aforementioned block, and the county commissioner made an order to that effect. Then the commissioners as individuals changed the location and ordered the building erected upon another block which had been offered to the county as a gift provided the court house should be erected upon it. The citizens did not take kindly to the idea of having their court house half a mile out of town or else moving out to it, hence the injunction suit. The milk in the cocoanut is that some speculators have laid off an addition to the town and gave the block for the court house in order to boom the surrounding property. This track, I understand, is bonded by a company the principal man in which is Van B. DeLashmutt of this city."

"You spoke of Tillamook or Lincoln. How is that?"

"The town is named Lincoln, but there is another town of the same name in the state, and to prevent blunders the postoffice, when it was established, was named Tillamook. The town is located at the head of navigation on Hoquarton slough four miles up from the bay. The appropriation made in the recent river and harbor bill for Tillamook will principally be used in the improvement of this slough. Lincoln is the principal town of the county, but Garibaldi, where the coasting steamers now stop, will give it a lively rustle for the supremacy."

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

Days and Nights in a Swamp Hunted by Bloodthirsty Negroes.

Leander Huff, the mate of the steamer Cochoma, arrived here to-day after a terrible experience as a fugitive on the river below, says the St. Louis *Republic.* Last Saturday night, while the boat was lying at Concordia Landing, 160 miles from Memphis, Huff shot and killed a negro deckhand who was making at him with a knife. A crowd of negroes on the bank immediately made a rush for the boat, yelling "Kill him!" and before the gangplank could be raised half a score of them were upon it.

Huff ran to the after guard of the boat and lowered a skiff. The mob was so close on him that he had barely time to jump into the frail craft and push off when the foremost of them struck at him with a hatchet and clipped a piece out of his left ear. Seeing that their prey was about to escape, the negroes ran ashore and got skiffs and put out after him. It was a race for life, and with a single oar he contrived to reach a low, swampy island, two miles down the river before his pursuers could overtake him. They fired a number of shots at him, but without effect.

Abandoning the boat he fled into the jungle, closely followed by the howling mob. He had gone but a short distance when his feet were caught by a vine and he fell headlong into the mire. The accident saved him, for the tall marsh grass covered him and the nature of the ground prevented the leaving of a trail. Several times the mob passed so close he could have touched them with his hand, but after a brief search they left, doubtless thinking that he had gone to the river bank, a short distance further on.

All that day and night and all the next day he lay in his hiding place, tormented by mosquitoes and in deadly fear of the moccasins that he could see in the grass. He could hear the voices of the negroes from time to time, and was afraid to stir. At last they passed him on their return to the landing place, and he knew from what they said that they were satisfied that he had left the island.

When darkness came he crept down to the river bank and plunged in to swim to the Arkansas shore, half a mile distant. He reached the bank more dead than alive, and dragged himself along the levee all night, hoping to catch a boat. At daylight he reached the hut of a white fisherman, who gave him the first food he had tasted in three days. The fisherman's boat was gone to a point fifty miles below, which cut off any chance of escape in that quarter. He told the fugitive that the levee above and below was patrolled for miles by armed negroes on the lookout for him.

Again Huff turned and plunged into the swamps. Weak and weary as he was he was compelled to swim two lakes in order to make the wide circuit that would enable him to elude the dusky watchers. About 5 o'clock the following afternoon he again reached the river. But no sooner had he mounted the levee than ten or fifteen negroes made their appearance and ran toward him with exultant shouts.

"Better drown than be killed by these black devils," was Huff's despairing thought. Gathering his little remaining strength for the effort he ran down the bank and leaped into the stream, diving as far as possible to escape the bullets that he knew would be sent after him. How he managed to escape drowning is a mystery. "I was past swimming," said Huff in relating his experience to-day, "and I do not remember anything that passed. The first thing I knew a log floated by me, and I crawled upon it. Some time during the night I hailed a passing boat, and was taken on board. Then I fainted away, and knew no more until a cabin boy waked and said Memphis was in sight."

TWO SOUTHERN SISTERS

Live Side by Side for a Month Before They Know Each Other.

Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Green.

The two ladies, both living in Atlanta now, were the principal figures in a rather novel story recently.

Mrs. Smith has lived in Atlanta for some time. She knew that she had a married sister named Mrs. Green, but had never seen the Mrs. Green of the family nor any of the children, and in the lapse of years since she had seen her sister as a girl she had nearly forgotten her, too.

Mrs. Green, on the other hand, knew that she had a sister named Mrs. Smith living in Atlanta, but didn't know exactly where or how to find out where, so when she came to Atlanta Mrs. Smith knew nothing about it.

Mr. Green finally decided upon a neat little cottage near Alexander street, and Mrs. Green was satisfied, so they moved out there and are living there now.

By a curious accident their next door neighbor was Mrs. Smith, the sister of Mrs. Green. The two ladies were soon upon speaking terms, borrowed sugar and coffee in a neighborly fashion and each was highly satisfied with her next door neighbor.

A few days ago the two ladies were at their front gates at the same time. They each bought a watermelon from the same country wagon, and then met at the fence for a neighborly little chat.

"Do you know," said Mrs. Green, as she shaded her eyes with her fan, "that I have a married sister living in Atlanta named Mrs. Smith?"

"No. That's queer, for I have a married sister somewhere in Georgia named Mrs. Green."

"Oh, I do believe I'm your sister!"

"And I believe I'm your sister, too."

And over the low paling fence between their homes the two sisters, for the first time in years, embraced each other.

They had been next door neighbors for twenty-nine days before they found out that they were sisters.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE SMALLEST SCREWS.

They Are Made in a Watch Factory and Cannot be Seen.

The Analyst.

The smallest screws in the world are made in a watch factory. There can be no doubting this assertion on any score. They are cut from steel wire by machine, but as the chips fall down from the knife it looks as if the operation was simply cutting up the wire for fun. One thing is certain, no screws can be seen, and yet a screw is made every third operation. The fourth jewel wheel screw is the next thing to being invisible, and to the naked eye it looks like dust. With a glass, however, it is seen to be a small screw, with 260 threads to the inch, and with a very fine glass the threads may be seen very clearly. These little screws are 4-1000th of an inch in diameter, and the heads are double in size. It is estimated that an ordinary lady's thimble would hold 100,000 of these tiny little screws. About 1,000,000 of them are made a month, but no attempt is ever made to count them.

In determining the number 100 of them are placed on a very delicate balance, and the number of the whole amount are determined by the weight of these. All of the small parts of the watch are counted in this way, probably fifty out of the 120. After being cut the screws are hardened and put in frames, about 100 to the frame, heads up. This is done very rapidly, but entirely by sense of touch instead of sight, so that a blind man could do just as well as the owner of the sharpest eyes. The heads are then polished in an automatic machine, 10,000 at a time. The plate on which they are polished is covered with oil and a grinding compound, and on this the machine moves them rapidly by reversing motion, until they are fully polished.

Politics Versus Love.

New York Sun.

She (blushing)—What did papa say last night, George, when you went to gain his consent to woo and win me?

He (somewhat embarrassed)—Well—er—to tell the truth, Clara, in some way we got to discussing politics, and I forgot all about the other matter. Ah, darling, are you sure that you will always love me as you do now?

She (coldly)—I beg of you, Mr. Sampson, let us talk about the tariff question.

Pullman reservations made for all points east via the Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, SEPT. 6.

BY WHOM PAID.

Most of the manufactured goods imported into the United States are of those kinds which people who are wealthy or well-to-do want and will have. Of ordinary woolen and cotton goods our imports are small—practically nothing. But we bring from foreign countries great quantities of higher grades of woolens and cottons. We import likewise great quantities of silks and linens of higher grades. These imported goods are called for by a class of people who are able and willing to pay for them. The duty on these goods, therefore, is a "burden" that falls on the rich consumer, who since he is not satisfied with an article unless it is of foreign production, may as well be permitted to pay for the indulgence of his taste for foreign commodities.

Goods of these descriptions are made in foreign countries much cheaper than they can be made here, mainly because labor, the greatest element in their production, is so much cheaper there than here. If the duty were abolished we would simply enable our richer class to get the goods without paying most of the revenue that goes for towards defraying the expenses of the government, and a burden heavier by so much would be thrown upon labor at home.

Goods in all or nearly all lines upon which less labor is expended, are manufactured abundantly in our own country, and are about as cheap as elsewhere in the world. The clothing of the masses of our people is wholly of home production. The same is to be said of hardware, of tools and implements, and of most things used in the ordinary affairs of life. Tin plate is an exception, because our own country is not a producer of tin. Tin now is and tin plate should be admitted free of duty.

Though our country is the greatest producer of cotton in the world, and though cotton, grown in our Southern states under a system which makes labor cheaper than it was under slavery, is the cheapest cotton in the world, still we imported during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, cotton goods valued at $28,940,853. That is, we couldn't make up our own cotton because our factory labor is too high, but sold our cotton to Europe where it was manufactured by cheaper labor and then sold back to us. It is necessary to say, however, that the cotton goods we import are mostly of high grades and bear high prices. They are bought chiefly by people of the wealthier sort, who want the foreign article and will have it. The great bulk of the cotton goods we consume is of home manufacture.

We imported during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, woolens valued at $44,902,718. These woolens were mostly fine cloths and dress goods bought and worn by the rich. Of manufactures of silk the values imported were $31,347,923. A duty on silks can hardly be called "a tax on the clothing of the people."

But there is one commodity of which we import vast quantities the duty on which is not paid chiefly by rich and well-to-do people; and this commodity pays far more duty than any other on the whole tariff list. While the clothing we import is almost wholly of those qualities which rich people buy and wear, and who therefore pay the duty, we have in sugar an article of universal consumption, and the burden of the duty upon it falls on the masses of the people. In any revision of the tariff the sugar duty should receive the first cut; or better, it should be abolished altogether.

Search the list of commodities imported upon which duties are paid, and it will be found that they are chiefly those things which people who are called "rich" demand. Sugar is the great exception. But sugar is the special commodity that in the democratic tariff scheme is still to be burdened with a heavy duty, a duty of which those who are called rich do not pay one-twentieth part.

AN EFFECTIVE ANSWER.

Among the best and the best known weekly publications in the country is *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*. It is a fine specimen of the highest type of illustrated journalism, and in its literary features it is not surpassed by any journal of its class. Political topics it touches only incidentally. It is not a partisan paper, as *Harper's Weekly*, now an out-and-out democratic and administration organ, is, and when it handles questions current in politics it handles them always in a non-partisan manner. In the debate on the tariff question, the subject now uppermost in politics, it has recently been taking part, to the extent of a few brief articles; and THE OREGONIAN must say that it has seen no articles anywhere that surpass them in clearness of statement. These articles are devoted to exposure of the fallacies of the democratic method of revising the tariff. The latest of them, in the issue of September 1, is an answer to Mr. Thurman's Fort Huron speech. We reproduce it here. The reader may judge for himself whether this brief article is not a most effective answer to the main point of Mr. Thurman's argument:

The point especially insisted upon by Mr. Thurman in reference to the tariff is embodied in the statement and inquiry: "A tariff is a tax. Now, how can a laboring man be benefited by a tax that takes hold of everything, from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet—that taxes his hat, his coat, his boots, his shoes?" etc. This being apparently the strongest point which the ablest democratic opponent of protective duties can present to the voters of the country, it may be worth while to give it some consideration.

In the first place the argument proves too much. It makes against not only high duties and against moderate duties, but against all duties. Taxes on clothing, leather and linen can only be avoided by abolishing all duties upon them. Thus Judge Thurman's logic leads directly to free trade. It extends further. His reasoning means that all taxes of whatever kind are obnoxious, and should be abolished altogether. Now, no one finds especial satisfaction in the payment of taxes; and yet taxes must be paid, if the expenses of government are to be sustained. Judge Thurman will not pretend to deny this fact. If he is in favor of collecting by a direct tax on lands the $200,000,000 per annum which we now derive from imports, he should frankly declare his preference for this form of direct taxation. But the owners of small farms, who are the hardest-working class of "laboring men," would, we apprehend, feel such a burdensome direct tax tenfold more than a light duty which is concealed in the cost of the goods they consume.

The second answer to Judge Thurman's inquiry is that the laboring man is really helped through protection by being guaranteed employment at good wages. Without discriminating duties against foreign made goods, he would either have no employment at all, or be obliged to work for wages adjusted on the European scale. The idea that the enchanced wages are all paid out for what the laborer wears is absurd, because the condition of the laboring man is confessedly better to-day in the United States than in any other country on the planet.

But, thirdly, is the laboring man taxed at all beyond what he would be without import duties? If there had never been any protective duties on manufactures of leather or cotton, there would have been no considerable domestic manufacturers of shoes and shirts, and hence no real home competition. All American consumers of goods and fabrics which we do not ourselves make would, therefore, be at the mercy of the foreign makers. To have England and Germany clothe our laboring classes because they can do this cheaper would create a dependence which would be ruinous both in peace and in war. They could compel the poorer classes to pay more and more, and finally sell what they alone could supply on their own terms. To secure cheap articles in the interests of the consumer, we must play the home manufacturer against the foreign. To remove all duties from all articles which laboring men wear, as Judge Thurman argues, would be to end all wholesome competition and invite widespread disaster.

And, lastly, all authentic statistics and facts prove that the duty on imported articles does not increase their cost to the extent of the duty. We shall not argue against so false an assertion. On the contrary, there are frequent instances where the imposition of duties high enough to cause the permanent founding of domestic factories and workshops has resulted in lowering the cost, to our consumers, of articles which could be had from competing sellers. The more equal or the closer the competition, the better for the buyer or consumer. Competition is not only the life of trade, but it is the safeguard and only safety of consumers. As prohibitive duties do not prevent foreign competition, they should be abolished. Nobody defends prohibitory duties, they are indefensible.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN POLICY.

Richard Cobden was a philanthropist, a statesman and a manufacturer. He considered England as a nation of skilled mechanics and artisans, and America as inhabited by a people whose manifest destiny was to cultivate the soil and raise corn, pork and beef. As a true-born Englishman and manufacturer, Cobden fairly deemed it his duty to make such legislation as would drive American manufactures out of the world and make room for English. He sought to cheapen the price of food in England to enable English manufacturers to subsist their labor at less cost, and thus make larger profits and pay higher wages. In other words, Mr. Cobden was that kind of a sectional philanthropist who would make the English Peter fatten at the expense of making American Paul very lean.

From the English standpoint Mr. Cobden was right. His policy would benefit and has benefited England; but it would injure the United States if it could have been realized. If our manufacturing labor was devoted to the cultivation of the soil it would increase our surplus of wheat, corn, cattle, hogs, etc., and cause a corresponding decrease in the price of these articles as well as in the value of lands. What Mr. Cobden wanted was to destroy our manufactures, decrease the value of our labor and farm products and lands, and to force us to buy all our manufactured fabrics from England—a very natural desire and patriotic pupose on the part of an Englishman and a manufacturer, but a most unnatural and incomprehensible aspiration for any true American.

Cobden realized that the full benefits he had promised as the result of the repeal of the corn laws would not follow unless the United States adopted the policy of free trade. That would tend directly to cheap food, and he always argued that high prices in England meant high prices for the agricultural products of the United States, and that low provisions meant low prices for American products. He was thinking of the English working man, who said truthfully that "high provisions make low wages, and cheap provisions make high wages;" but he was not thinking of America or caring about the interests of her labor. Cobden was a philanthropist to the extent of determining what was best for England, but he did not care what was best for America.

Mr. Cobden desired to destroy American manufactures, and divert their labor to agricultural pursuits, so as to increase the surplus of agricultural products and thereby reduce the prices of such products. If America had done as Cobden wished the American farmer would have found his prices reduced, the manufacturer would have been driven out of business and the manufacturing laborer would have been driven to adopt a new occupation unsuited to his habits and at lower wages than he had been accustomed to receive. Cobden saw that protection had built up our manufacturing industries, and he reasoned that free trade would destroy them. While England had no more labor than she could subsist by the products of her own soil she clung fast to protection, but when she was compelled to import food for her labor from the United States then Cobden persuaded Peel to prescribe free trade, because it would cheapen food, lower the price of labor, ruin American manufactures and continue to England the commercial supremacy throughout the world. For England, who imports food to feed her labor, this free trade policy was favorable to cheap prices for food supplies in America, but for America to respond to it would be ruinous. We export food staples to Europe, while England imports them, and what we need for our surplus wheat, corn, beef, pork, etc., is high prices, not low. England needs for her interests that the prices of food staples shall be low, not high; and thus it is clear that in America the policy of protection will yet be for years to come the legitimate, logical answer to England's enactment of free trade.

AGRICULTURIST AND MANUFACTURER.

In 1883 the United States produced 425,000,000 bushels of wheat. If pushed to it the United States could produce over 600,000,000 bushels annually. England recommends to us the policy of free trade, so that by destroying our manufactures the labor now engaged in manufacturing would be compelled to cultivate the soil and thus cause our annual wheat surplus to become so increased that England could buy what she wants at reduced prices, fixed in her own markets. England wants to withdraw as much labor as possible from our manufactures, so that when they cease to furnish a home market for our surplus we shall be compelled to look to her market for manufactured fabrics. But the policy for our country is to make a home market for our surplus wheat rather than rely on England. Manufactures build up home markets that absorb the farmer's surplus products. Take iron to illustrate. The diggers of ore and coal, the teamsters, carriers, blacksmiths, etc., all these aggregate a vast number of men, women and children, who have to be subsisted out of the products of agriculture. A home market stands for cheap transportation for both the farmer who produces and the operative who consumes. A foreign market enables us to dispose of our surplus, but our foreign market is a small matter compared with our home market. It is estimated at less than 10 per cent. The years between 1812 and 1815 were years of non-intercourse with England. Our domestic exports fell from $45,294,043 in 1811 to $6,782,272, a decline of $38,511,771, but our manufactures increased in value from about $172,000,000 in 1810 to over $220,000,000 in 1813, an increase of about $48,000,000 in three years. This experience proved that home markets were absolutely demanded by our national necessities and that the building up of domestic manufactures is the only possible means of securing them. Our experience in 1812 to 1815 led Jefferson in 1816 to write a letter in which he asserted the indispensable duty of placing "the manufacturer by the side of the agriculturist, so that each could have a home market and each contribute to the prosperity of the other."

THE VERMONT ELECTION.

The returns from the Vermont election point to a majority of 27,000 for the republican ticket, a larger majority than has been cast since the war. The average majority at the September election in that state in the last four presidential campaigns has been 23,872. In 1872 the party scored 25,319, in 1876, 23,608; in 1880, 25,012; and in 1884, 21,840. The election of 1886 yielded 19,387 majority.

The population of Vermont is about 360,000, its voting population about 70,000, and the fact that it has probably cast a larger majority for the republican ticket than it has cast since the war is significant of a party unity and enthusiasm that promises well for victory in the doubtful states.

A GROWING EVIL.

Newspapers throughout the entire country, from the Pacific to the Atlantic and from the British possessions to the Rio Grande, are publishing every day the performances of thieves, robbers, confidence men and all sorts of "crooks" and tricksters. There seems to be a sweeping epidemic of rascality of every conceivable shape, and yet the same papers are continually lauding the police systems of their respective cities, and numerous romantic stories are going the rounds about the "cuteness" and efficiency of this and that detective; how some brilliant "Hawk-haw" or "Old Sleuth" worked out this, that or the other profound mystery and brought their men to justice.

When police and detectives are so remarkably efficient, and thievery, robbery, burglary and all of that sort of thing increases at the same time there is something which needs explanation.

The fact is that so many boys in these generations have grown up and are growing who are not taught a trade or other useful occupation, and so many farmers see such brilliancy in their sons that it appears to them to be a shame to keep them down to the plodding work of the farm, that the country is becoming overrun with "gentlemen of leisure;" and as gentlemen of leisure must live, if they have no money and no decent way of getting it they take to the easy methods of stealing and swindling.

Every circus which travels through the country has a horde of thieves of every degree following it about, from the regular professional pickpocket to the trickster with a string game, or other device of that character. The plans and schemes for swindling and robbery are innumerable, and every country paper along the line of march of the circus which lately swept down the coast from Victoria to San Francisco, has accounts showing how unsophisticated citizens have been cruelly taken in by the tricks of these sharpers, who generally work upon the better side of humanity and steal from the victim who thinks he is doing simply a neighborly act in the matter of changing a bill or cashing a draft, or some other thing of that nature.

To attempt an exposure of all or any considerable portion of the tricks of these scoundrels would take a book. Suffice it, therefore, that they are simply a pack of wolves, against which there should be organized a systematic and unrelenting hunt.

It is more than probable that the proprietors and managers of the shows are not responsible for these gangs who follow the shows because those affairs always attract crowds, especially of unsophisticated people who make a plentiful and easy prey for the swindlers. These scamps also haunt the railway stations and work their nefarious games on immigrants, and the misery they have thus wrought is saddening to think of and shameful to a civilized country.

The harpies who thus infest the country are frequently well known to the police authorities, who only undertake their capture while in the act of pain stealing or robbery or after an act of that kind has been committed and the thieves have been complained of. Indeed, the sharp tricks of the sharpers are often winked at, rather than punished, and thus the perpetrators are emboldened.

A crusade against thieving and trickery should be started all over the country. It would do far more good and would be far more effective than many of the cranky attempts at reforming good citizens in the matter of religious beliefs, or as to what they should eat and drink. There is nothing wrong in endeavoring by peaceful suasion to induce those who drink too much, or smoke too much, or chew too much gum, to mend their ways in these matters; and the same thing may be said of efforts to incline the ungodly to religion, or to change a zealot in one religious "ism" to zeal in some other religious "ism." Those are personal matters, but there should come a movement for the reform of scoundrelism which would be sudden, salutary and not altogether tender.

Certain regions of the country have, at times, become so overrun with rascality that the people arose and gave the wrongdoers such short shrift, that in a little while this particular neighborhood would become so thoroughly purified that one could save his doors open at night, or his purse lying on the doorstep, with perfect security.

Relentless war should be declared against these forms of rascality. It should be pursued and punished with the direst penalties known to the law. The police should never take their eyes from a "suspect" and should land him in jail upon the first reasonable excuse. Chronic daylight idleness should be made infamous. Parents should see that their sons are taught good trades and industry. Thus there would be fewer enlistments among the ranks of robbers; there would be a hegira of confirmed rascals, and thus we should put away from among us these many evils that follow idleness and dissoluteness, and the latter is the offspring of the former.

Though the president, in appointing a chief justice for Washington territory, has not carried out the pledge his party made—the pledge that the officials of each territory should be selected from its own people—he has made an excellent appointment in the person of Charles S. Boyle of Pennsylvania. Mr. Boyle is a resident of Fayette county in that state; he has represented his district in congress during two terms; has been a member of the state senate, and has a good reputation as a lawyer. He is no stranger to the Pacific slope, having lived for a time in California or Nevada, and a few years ago he made a tour of Oregon and Washington. His object in coming to Washington territory is no doubt to make it his permanent home. He is a family man, and while he may be expected to acquit himself well in his official position, his family will be an important acquisition to the social life of Washington territory.

Owing to some trouble on the Eastern wires there was a slight omission in THE OREGONIAN'S report of the senate proceedings of Tuesday. The report of the partisan debate which preceded consideration of the Chinese bill, should have been preceded by the following explanatory paragraph:

The first two hours of the session of the senate were consumed in political debate over the resolution introduced by Vest, calling for the removal of Assistant Librarian McKee because he had published a republican campaign document.

Plumb introduced a democratic campaign publication, written by a democratic clerk of the ways and means committee of the house, and followed with a speech arraigning the democratic party and the policy of the administration.

A Parisian thinks that "the workingmen of America have gotten it into their heads that the re-election of Cleveland would mean cheaper meat, clothing and sugar." The Frenchman should be informed that the workingmen of America have gotten it into their heads that the re-election of Cleveland would mean cheaper wages, and that is what will make the difference.

Charles D. and Henry Davis have been shipping lumber from Tacoma to San Diego on their vessel the James A. Borland, and find that they can undersell the lumber trust 30 per cent. In consequence of this success, one of these gentlemen has gone to New York to purchase two more ships to put in the trade from Puget sound to Southern California ports.

The different nations have been exploring and appropriating different portions of Africa, just as they did in America one, two, and three centuries ago. The greatest of all the explorers is a citizen of the United States, but our country doesn't seem to be pre-empting any of the land. We ought to have some of it, since we may need it in a little while to colonize the democratic party in. Or in the event that the democrats should retain the rule of affairs, and should take to pensioning the rebels and giving them land warrants by way of retaliation, we can have land enough to honor the draft.

Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, Iowa, the first United States senator from that state, and a lifelong democrat has declared for Harrison. He voted for Cleveland in 1884, but opposes him now on the record of his administration.

It is just sixty days till the election. Grover Cleveland has only sixty days remaining in which to write his letter of acceptance. He has been putting it off over ninety days, but the problem doesn't become easier.

The fact that the advocacy of Cleveland by New York democratic newspapers, involves to a considerable extent an intense degree of hostility to Gov. Hill, is not working wonders for Mr. Cleveland in that state.

An old darkey laughingly remarks that when the Southern democrats were fighting for slavery they were monstrously down on the idea of "free wool."

An enraged Kansas man fed a boy to a threshing machine. Then some enraged neighbors gathered and fed the man to the crows.

Rank Imposture.

"Fraud loves a shining mark." ROZ DONT is a conspicuous target for unscrupulous marksmen. So they fire their shafts at it in the shape of lies, alleging their wretched preparations for the teeth, to be equal to that matchless article, Accept nothing instead of it.

Union ticket office, corner First and Oak streets—Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, Union Pacific railway, Northern Pacific railway, Oregon Short Line, Pullman reservations and tickets, Northern Pacific and Oregon Short Line. G. S. Taylor, ticket agent, Portland, Oregon.

MEETING NOTICE.

Stevedores, "Longshoremen and Riggers' Union will meet at Grand Hall Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock, sharp, to attend the funeral of their deceased brother, Jerry Bray. By order of the President. D. CLOWLEY.

MARRIED.

In this city, Wednesday evening, September 5, at the residence of the bride, No. 423 Ellis street, by the Rev. William H. Landon, Mrs. Lillie M. Harper and Dr. S. N. A. Downing.

DIED.

In this city, Sept. 5, John Dray, aged 34 years. Funeral today, Thursday, at 2 P. M., from No. 151 Front.

In this city, September 5, at 9 P. M., Mrs. Elizabeth Powers, aged 57.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of the late Isaac Newton Scott will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 305 Seventh street, this, Thursday, afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

J. H. SCHWAB & BRO., Leading Printers and Lithographers, LOWEST PRICES, 5 WASH. ST.

Board by meal, day, week, month, and check. Elder's MAGNOLIA, Holton House.

NEW TO-DAY.

IS THERE ANY OYSTER? Call on Keith, 7 Washington street. 145*

WHITE'S MAP Of the City and County for sale by EUGENE D. WHITE.

ALASKA. The Steamship Idaho will sail for Alaska and way ports Friday, September 7. Freight will be received at R. R. & N. Co.'s Steamship Block from Thursday morning until noon on date of sailing, when accompanied by proper customs papers. 663 Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

HISTOGENETIC FOOD. The wonderful discovery of Dr. Eugene Josiah Crosby carries the most intractable cases of dyspepsia to their graves. I have adopted this system and been appointed Portland agent therefor, and therefore invite the attention of the sick who have been given up as INCURABLE, and will give free office consultation to all such from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily. Office No. 2, Dekum building, corner First and Washington streets. 246tf* JOHN H. FICKINGTON, M. D.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON. Medical Department. The second session will commence October 3, 1888. Students who desire to enter will matriculate at the office of the Dean of the Medical Faculty. DR. S. E. JOERG, M. D. 681m 135 First street, Portland, Or.

Saturday at 3:30 and Sunday at 2 P.M. September 8th and 9th. BASE BALL On Clinton & McCoy's Grounds. SALT LAKE CITY NINE vs WILLAMETTES. Champions of Utah. Champions of Oregon. This is certain to prove a hot contest for the Championship of the Northwest. Gentlemen 50c; Ladies 25c. 663

DR. RICORD'S RESTORATIVE PILLS. BUY NONE BUT THE GENUINE. Specific for Exhausted Vitality, Physical Debility, Wasted Forces, Nervous Derangements, Constitutional Weakness, etc., etc. Approved by the Academy of Medicine, Paris, and the Medical Celebrities of the World. Agents, J. O. STZEL & CO., 633 Market street, Palace Hotel, San Francisco. Sent by mail or express anywhere. Box of 50, $1.25, of 100 $2.00; of 200, $3.50; of 400, $6.00. Preparatory Pills, $2.00. Send for Circular. 8e1m2m

—TO— FULTON PARK. Intending purchasers going to examine Lots for sale at Fulton Park will receive round trip railway tickets free on applying to J. T. FLYNN, Manager Pacific Land and Investment Co., 48 Washington street. 3e6tf

—AT— Portland Oregon, SEPT. 12, 13, 14 AND 15, '88. PROGRAMME. FIRST DAY, SEPTEMBER 12th. Trotting 2:40 class—Purse $600. Running race 1½ mile dash—Purse $400. SECOND DAY. Trotting race, 2:40 class—Purse $600. Running, ¾ mile dash, handicap—Purse $300. THIRD DAY. Trotting, 2:30 class—Purse $600. Running, ¾ mile and repeat—Purse $300. FOURTH DAY. Grand free for all trot—Purse $1000. Running, one mile and repeat $200. Entries will close for the trotting races on Friday, September 7th, and for the running races on September 11th. Weight on handicap will be announced by 12 M., First Day. Entry definitions by 4 P. M. of same day. Parties that fall to make payment at these times will miss seeing the greatest racing event that has ever taken place in the Northwest. All communications to be addressed to JOHN E. SISSON, Sec. 145 THIRD STREET, PORTLAND, OR.

NEW TO-DAY.

CARPET AND CURTAIN DEPARTMENT.—WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE the arrival of our Fall Stock of Carpets, Rugs, Oilcloths, Lace curtains, Draperies, Curtains, Shades, Etc. Our assortment is very large and most complete, having been selected with care from the leading and best makers. Our lines of Carpets embrace all qualities from the lower grades up to the best. Purchasing direct from factories, we are confident our prices for this season will be found to be by far the lowest, and our assortment very attractive. In the sewing and laying of carpets, and making-up shades to order, etc., we make a specialty of good work, employing only the best mechanics. Estimates given on complete furnishings. We solicit an inspection. No trouble to show goods. MILLER & FRANK.

DAIRY FOR SALE—A COMPLETE DAIRY, established, with 40 acres; 2 miles to city; 10 years building up. Daily output and sale 30 cans of 3 gallons each (41 cheap cows). Horses, plows, wagons and all implements of business go with it. Reason for selling, have no time to attend to it. For the lowest, and most easy terms ever offered, address "DAIRY," care Oregonian. Inquire of CREITZ, LAMBERT & SARGENT, No. 117 East Portland, Or. 669

$2500 IN MILWAUKIE, 800x200 FEET OF ground, covered with choice fruit trees, all fenced; a lovely well with a handsomely built six or seven room bath; chicken houses and runs; 100 foot yard; steamboats and steam cars running all over of the place. Title guaranteed. Reason why I am going to leave the country. J. V. ALLEN, 53 Washington street. 663*

$27 PER YARD FOR SCOTCH quality Silk Finished Henrietta, 54 inches wide; worth $2.50 per yard; 24 inches wide, French Cheviots, $1.25 for customers; fancy wools; dress goods, the entire line $2.00, $1.25 to $0.50 per yard. $1.25 per yard for Felding Surprise Silks, only. Over 20 silk Coats cost for best selections. MILLER & FRANK.

LAND WORTH BUYING—For sale at least about 60 acres, easy of access, close to the City at a very low price and lower than any other land within the same distance, to actual settlers only. Immediate application necessary to R. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Pine street. 664*

TO ROOFS—NOW IS THE TIME TO LOOK after them. Remember that Peddle's Patent Roofing Compound stands all climates. Have been in use 6 years. Address orders for roofs, painting, patching, coating, glazing or anything in my line to C. F. Peddle, 7 Front street, New Market block. 4 2m thw sy

1000 RAILROAD MEN WANTED. By J. H. Smith, Coeur d'Alene branch O. R. & N. R. R. in Idaho. Good station work to H. For particulars and transportation call on or address KINCAID & JARRETT, 105 First st., Portland, Or. 10atf

THE DAILY NEWS CONTINUES TO PUBLISH an advertisement purporting to be from our firm. This is without authority and contrary to our express directions. We have no use for the advertiser (column of the "News") to lend his name to pay, for the same. (243*) BLUM & CO., Jewelers.

REMOVED—THE RICHARDSON & BEYNON FURNACE CO. have removed from No. 9 Oak st. to their new store, No. 129 Sixth st., between Washington and Alder. 4e1f H. B. CHASE, Pacific Coast Agent.

FIR $9.50 WOOD. LEAVE ORDERS AT GUIMBY House, Telephone 97. 5e1f

WOOD—CLEAN, DRY FIR, ASH AND POLE wood always on hand; wood sawed to order by steam at 50c per cord. COKE & SONNING, (successors to Newhouse & Co.) General office and yard foot of Oak street; branch office at Cole & Sommer, First and Yamhill sts. Telephone 931. 4e1m

UNITED SWISS CHEESE, CREAM, LIBERTY and Imperial Cheese; Saxon Brand, German Pickles, Bingamanto Herrings, Kuche Smoked Meat, Tongues, Sausages, Fancy Delicacies and Groceries. MRS. M. BAUM, 98 Morrison st.

YOUR CHOICE OF A CHAMBER SET OF TEA set with a box of our celebrated Alphabet Tea. Guarantee it the finest, or money refunded. GREAT EASTERN TEA CO., 223 First and 53 Washington street. Write for circular. 27tf

W. LHOIT SPRINGS HEALTHIEST sort. Take Narrow Gauge. Round trip tickets (good for season) $3.50. Address McLeran Bros., Portland, or P. W. McLeran, Wilhoit's, Or. 149p2p3

IMPORTANT—PARTIES HAVING MONEY TO loan or invest in real property to large or small amounts will find it to their advantage to call on or correspond with EUGENE B. WHITE, Portland, Oregon. 29pr

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE PER chattel mortgage, in sums to suit, from thirty days to ten years. LENT & MORROW, 5½ Morrison street, Room 6. 1tf

WOOD OF ALL KINDS AT THE Portland Wood Yard, foot of Morrison st. Telephone 180. MOORE & STARR.

WOODS THE HATTER WILL INTRODUCE the fall and winter styles of Hats and caps on next Saturday, Sept. the 8th, therefore, make a note of this and save your money until then. 561*

Remunerative investment.—Tenants have for twenty-five hundred dollars, in two or more lots, from 80 to 100 per cent profit by purchasing a piece of land from IXL Oregonian. 663

MILITARY, BAND AND SOCIETY UNIforms and Equipments, Lodge Regalia and Paraphernalia. WARD BROS., Agent, 51 Washington street. 1 mo thtf

LOST—ON LINCOLN BETWEEN FIRST AND Seventh, a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles. Liberal reward paid for return to W. L. Nebel, at J. Seliger's, 294 First street. 6

FOR SALE—80 ACRES BEST FRUIT AND garden land, in tracts to suit, 3½ miles from the city, near Milwaukie. Inquire D. W. CROWLEY & CO., 14 Ash street. 467*

$2100—3 LOTS AND COTTAGE HOUSE IN South Portland, two blocks from Third st. car line. JOHN ANGEL, agent, First street, Esmond block. 453*

PRACTICAL BRICK MAKER WANTED APply immediately between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., at room No. 8, Portland Savings Bank Building, Portland, Or. 663

"AX"—1000 CORDS, ALL SIZES. Pigott & Brown, (formerly Jackson & Co.) North Fourth and Front. Telephone 81.

WANTED—A MAN TO CLEAR 12½ ACRES OF land in Smith's addition to Portland Heights. Apply Friday morning to H. B. LITT, 141 2d st. 662

$50 LOTS—GO TO NO. 13 MORRISON STREET and buy a lot for $50 on the installment plan, in the Willamette addition to East Portland. 24eo7*

WANTED—AN OFFICE MAN, WHO CAN combine the duties of bookkeeper and stenographer. Address W. B., care Oregonian. 663

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM with hot and cold water and use of bath. 170 Tenth street, bet. Yamhill and Morrison. 663

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE without removal. Secured notes discounted. R. A. KEN, M.E. 133½ First, cor Alder. 31*tf

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single, with or without board. Business location. 21 North Tenth. 6e3

SMALL BOYS AS WELL AS LITTLE STONE'S candies. First and Ash.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS packing dried fruits and who can do general porter work. Address P. O. Box 8. 662

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL, three in family. 405 Tenth street. 662

OFFICE BOY WANTED—MUST BE A GOOD writer and able to furnish references. Address HARDWARE, care Oregonian. 418*

WHEN THE FAMILY COMES HOME take them to the private rooms of the NEW YORK RESTAURANT. 11 Alder street.

3000 CORD WOOD ON STUMP FOR sale. Inquire of A. 186*

MONEY TO LOAN BY PORTLAND Trust Company of Oregon. Office 60 Third st. 14*tf

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF C. H. ASTON, last heard of in Salem, Or. Address E. LAMBERT, East Park and Pettoes. 11

PIANO AND SINGING LESSONS, Finger, 163 West Park. 5e16*

A FIRST-CLASS POULTRYMAN WANTS A situation. Address J. R., corner Hill and Jefferson streets, city. 663

FOR RENT—CHAMBER FLOOR, 4 ROOMS, fine house, modern improvements, 289 Seventh street. No cooking. 11

FOR RENT—A NEAT HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, in thorough repair; hot and cold water. Apply 23 Seventh near B. 5e1*

FURNISHED ROOMS—EN SUITE OR SINGLE, in newly furnished; with or without board. No. 89 Seventh street. 2e7*

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ORGAN GOOD as new; cheap for cash or on easy terms; call 390 Seventh street. 1t

J. O. COLLIS, 171 FRONT STREET, HAS THE best and cheapest stock of saddles and harness on the coast. 583

WANTED—AT THE NINE CENT STORE, 183 Third street, immediately, two experienced salesladies. 6e2*

SMALL PACKING CASES FOR SALE. WHEELER & ELSON MANUFACTURING CO. 363

$300—MONEY TO LOAN—$20,000; INQUIRE of T. A. Wood & Co., 1 O. O. F. bldg. 28tm*

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT THE KOHLER & CHASE MUSIC HOUSE, 31 Morrison street.

JONES BROS.' PILLOW-SHAM HOLDER. Perfect and complete. Agents wanted; outfit furnished; trade supplied. 87 Yamhill street. Sample, Portland, Or.

FRUIT FARMS AND SUBURBAN HOMES Within 4 miles of Portland for sale on easy terms, in tracts of 5 to 40 acres or more; highly cultivated. A Investment, Rapid increase in value. T. BANFIELD, P. O. Box 48, East Portland. 568*

BONDS RECORDED. J. B. Montgomery to Clara Johnson, lots 37 and 38, blk. 14, Albina, July 26; cons. $575 00. J. B. Montgomery to Gustav Leister, lots 51 and 52, blk. 13, Albina, July 24; cons. $600 00. J. B. Montgomery to John Jeger, lot 50, blk. 13, Albina, August 6; cons. $260 00. J. B. Montgomery to Joseph Skelton, lot 38, blk. 14, Albina, August 30; cons. $287 50. J. B. Montgomery to James Curran, lots 33 and 34, blk. 14, Albina, August 30; cons. $575 00.

PRIVATE BOOK SALE. ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 6, THERE WILL BE offered for sale about 1000 volumes left by Rev. W. Henry. The books are at the late residence of the First Baptist Church, corner Fourth and Alder streets, on Alder street. They are for sale on a library scale, cheap. Persons desiring to attend the sale will be sold to only sensible persons. 663

WANTED—HELP.

BOY WANTED AT AMERICAN DISTRICT Telegraph Office. 3tf

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GENERAL CANDY maker, at 90 Washington street. 39stf

SALESMEN WANTED—FIVE TRAVELING men; salary and expenses; no experience necessary. Address, with stamp, Patriot & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—A MAN OR GIRL TO WAIT ON tables at the Wilson House, 113 N. 2d st. 566*

WANTED—THREE DRESSMAKERS, CORNER 24 and Washington. S. BARTH, The Costumer. 8tf

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL IN the country region; wages to a good man. 36 Sixth and Stark, Portland. 12pr

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR DRIVING A light express wagon and to make himself generally useful in store. German preferred. Address R. S., Oregonian. 563

THOSE WANTING GOOD GIRLS FOR ANY kind of work, in city or country, call at the office, 248 Second street. 481m

WANTED—FIRST CLASS MILLINERY MAKER at the "OPERA," 148 Third street. Good salary. 562

WANTED—COMPETENT FORTHAND WRITER, male or female, using Remington typewriter; $20 per week salary. Address "Commercial," Oregonian. 561

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND A GOOD waiter girl at Overland Hotel. 5tf

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDISH girl, must be thoroughly understand housework. Wages $20. Apply 297 Sixth street. 538

WANTED—AN ELDERLY LADY TO COOK in a small family; no children. Apply at No. 89 North 18th. 582

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO HOUSEWORK in the country. Husband will have work for husband on the place. Germans preferred. Leave address at Burnes's, 136 Front street, and party will call Thursday or Saturday next. 561

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family; inquire at 70 East Park street, bet. Oak and Pine streets. 563

WANTED—RAILROAD GRADERS ON LINE of Oregon Pacific R. R.; wages $2 25. Apply to SEARLE & DEAN, Albany, Or. 24e14

WANTED—A WELL-ESTABLISHED HOUSE wants a worker; fair salary and rapid promotion to the right man. Address J. H. P., Oregonian. 483

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WOOD CHOPPING WANTED BY THE CORD. Address S. B., Oregonian. 562

GOOD DRESSMAKER WANTS A FEW MORE engagements by families. Room 4 First and Jefferson. 562

WANTED—BY A MILLER OF 15 YEARS' experience, a position as either first or second. Address S. B. EVANS, Portland, Or. 582

CHAMBER MAIDS AND GIRLS TO DO GENeral housework with situations. Mrs. Greenough, Employment Office, First and Hall, No. 424. 583

BOOKKEEPER—A GOOD AND ACCURATE bookkeeper wants a position, either city or country; good references and bond if necessary. Address P. O. box 380, East Portland, Or. 3e mo in th wl

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER DESIRES work by the day, week or month; terms moderate. Call or address 475 South Second st. 433

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

DO YOU WANT A PERMANENT ROOM? CALL at THE EMPIRE, Corner Alder Block, 64 Morrison street, and look over a list of 50 rooms, in all parts of the city. 6tf

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR TWO YEARS, I or 2 furnished rooms; between Third and 13 and north of Alder street. Address R. P., care Oregonian.

WANTED—FURNISHED OR PARTLY FURnished cottage from October 1st. State terms and location wanted. Address "Cottage," care Oregonian. 583

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO BOARD AND take care of horse in exchange for work. Address, with full particulars of home and terms, References exchanged. Address R. M. B., care Oregonian. 583

WANTED—AGENTS.

LADY AGENTS, COIN MONEY WITH MY second new patent undergarment for ladies; over 100 per cent profit first time. Mrs. M. F. Little, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED FOR The Life of General Sherman; a popular biography; 600 pages; popular price. For terms and territory address, J. DOBSON, Room 77 Flood building, corner Fourth and Market, S. F. 25aln

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS FOR OUR CELebrated photo copies. PACIFIC PORTRAIT CO., 1021 Market st., San Francisco, Cal. 5aln

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

$2250 WILL BUY 80 ACRES CHOICE LOTS IN Hedinsby's addition, 4 sold within three days. Address for particulars, H. I. F., Oregonian. 2

160 ACRES FINE, RICH, LEVEL LAND, 5

ROOMS AND OFFICES.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH USE OF KITCHEN, cor. of 7th and Morrison sts. 8ept

TWO FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS at 28 Fifth st., back of Quimby. 8s7

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, window; also back room. No. 65 Sixth st. 5s7

FURNISHED ROOMS AT 174 Second st. Rooms new. 2s7

ROOMS AT THE REVERE corner Third and Stark streets. Board by the month. 4s17

UNFURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite. No. 308 First street. 8s1m

THE STONE BLOCK FIRST class respectable parties without children, furnished or unfurnished, for housekeeping.

HOUSES AND STORES.

NICE COTTAGE, FURNITURE complete. W. T. B., Oregonian. 6s17

RENT AT 234 E STREET; FURNISHED cheap. All new. 5s3

FURNITURE FOR SALE TO children, a very comfy 7-room house, improvements on corner and on car line in southwest part of city. Ad. care Oregonian. 31s17

NORTH—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED cottage, with bath room, water, etc. Good location; convenient to schools, cars. Oregonian, L. Z. T. 1f

STORE 213 THIRD STREET, JUNCTION, 125 Front street. 28s17

QUEEN ANNE HOUSES FOR rent. Trust Company of Oregon, Ore. 14s17

ROOMS, WITH BOARD.

PARK STREET—BOARD AND room $30 to $32 50 per month. Two blocks. 5s3

NICELY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED room can obtain such by applying at No. 191 Yamhill st., cor. West Park. Required. 31s12

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DANIEL, OFFICE, ROOMS 9 AND 10 Union building, corner Third and Morrison sts. 352 Yamhill street, cor. 14th.

I HAVE CAPTAIN CHAS. SHEDLAND of Liverpool. Neither the master nor consignees of the above named vessel are liable for any debts that may be contracted. MEYER, WILSON & CO., Consignees.

A TERM OF YEARS, A VALUABLE business property, 100x100, on Stark street. KIEL, No. 71 A st. 4s1m

ASSESSORS OF MULTNOMAH COUNTY.—Notice is hereby given that on September, 1888, the Board of Equalization of the County Clerk of Multnomah County, Oregon, and publicly examine and correct all errors in valuations, qualities of lands, lots or other property, it is the duty of persons interested to be present at the time and place appointed. J. N. FOLD, Assessor, for Multnomah County. Sept. 1, 1888. 8s3w4w

THE ANAMBA, CAPTAIN TIEDEMAN, master, will commence the usual trips on Wednesday, September 5th, and will please call at the office of the undersigned and receive delivery orders. Goods landed on the wharf will be at owners' risk without regard to time, if not removed before 5 o'clock P. M., and stored at their risk and expense. MEYER, WILSON & CO.

DISSOLUTION — THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of H. C. COLEMAN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by H. C. Coleman, who will collect all bills and settle all liabilities. H. C. COLEMAN. Portland, Or., Sept. 3, 1888. (2s10) ISAO M. DRAKE.

DR. PRICE—PHYSICIAN AND surgeon, 22 and 24, first floor Allington building, 10 A. M., 2 to 5, 7 to 8. 1s1m

DR. N—OFFICE, ROOM 23 UNION block, N. E. corner of Sixth and Morrison streets.

A LADY CHAPERON FROM PORTLAND to Paris, Mrs. G. Cauthorn will assume charge at the same office, room 23. (8s1m) A. D. BEVAN, M. D.

PSYCHOMETRIST AND BEST medium, Rooms 5 and 6, 251½ First street. Daily Class in Psychometry, Tues. and Thurs., at 8 P. M. Sittings from half $3 and $5. 24s17

Mechanical, Mining Engineering, Assay, 723 Market, San Francisco. DEB NAILLEN. Circular.

DR. NEWBORO, METAPHYSICIAN, AND Medical Science, 233 Ninth st., cor. Morrison. Consultation free. (12s17

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST AND assayer makes and assaying done at the 104 First street, Portland, Or.

FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND valuables made and safely transported. Storage 15c. 59 Alder street. Pacific

WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TEN dollars for conviction of any person found guilty of Sunday Oregonian south. D. J. MOORE, House Agent.

REMARKABLY STOUT AND stocky wearing one of Dr. Sill's Imperial Belts, and feel young again. Tried and tested for 7 years in vain by S. G. SKIDMORE & CO., Specialists. 2s17

WE & CO. HAVE BEEN AFTER the purchase of rag stock for the paper Co., and are prepared to purchase Manila rope and all other kinds of Old Iron and Metal of all kinds. Portland, Oregon. 4m17

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FIRST-CLASS PROFITABLE business in the interior of Oregon; capital or services given and required; best of references; partner would retain interest. Apply to L. & L. WHITE, First st., city. 4s17

ROOMING HOUSE OF 21 ROOMS, nicely furnished complete, nearly new, business property on First street; cheap for cash. Reason for selling. Apply 67½ Washington st. 1m

GOOD PAYING BARBER SHOP—Down town. Address Mac, care Oregonian. 4s17

A TERM OF YEARS—THE Selling and Fulton. Apply First st., Portland. 25s17

EAGLE'S NEW HOTEL, HOOD River. The popularity of this hotel receives needs no comment. For sale by J. A. Carnage, Hoquiam, W. T.

LOST AND FOUND.

MOUNT TABOR, A LARGE Lewellin Setter. Liberal reward leaving him on Stark street. GEO. F. GREEN.

BRACELET WITH PEARLS, return to A. S. Jorgensen, 105 Sixth st. 2s17

$200 — THE ABOVE REWARD is paid to any person for the return of watches, etc., stolen from the dwelling of Chas. Miller, in Chehalis, W. T., on Sept. 1, 1888, and for the arrest and conviction of burglars. WENDELL & HALLER.

MISCELLANEOUS CLOTHIERS.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURING in Front street. Factory in Portland.

WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE—SEIDMAN AND Seidman $5 Front street.

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland Or., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

By Mail—Postage paid—in advance—
Daily, with Sunday, per month.....$1 00
Daily, Sunday excepted, per year.....10 00
Daily, with Sunday, per year.....12 00
Sunday, per year.....2 00
Sunday and Weekly, per year.....3 50
Weekly, per year.....2 00

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted.....25c
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included.....30c

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, SEPT. 6.

FROM THE SEASIDE AND RESORTS.

Subscribers who have returned from the seaside and other points will please notify this office of the fact at once, that the paper may be changed promptly.

U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Sept. 5, 5 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Temp.	Hum.	Ther.	Wind Direction.	Wind Velocity.	Rain fall.	State of Weather.
Portland	30.14	60	74	58	SE	6	.00	Cl'dy
Olympia	30.16	56	68	52	NW	8	T.	Cl'dy
Roseburg	30.00	68	58	62	NW	6	.00	Clear
Red Bluff	29.80	70	56	66	NW	6	.00	Clear
Sacramento	29.88	66	66	58	NW	4	.00	Clear
Tatoosh	30.10	56	86	56	SE	6	.34	Rain
Eureka	30.02	52	90	50	NW	6	.00	Clear
Astoria	30.06	60	78	58	SW	6	.01	Cl'dy
Spokane	30.02	54	72	52	NW	6	.00	Cl'dy
Walla Walla	30.00	64	74	60	W	6	.00	Clear

Local Report.

Pacific Coast Time	Bar.	Temp.	Hum.	Direc. of Wind	Vel. of Wind	Rain fall.	Weather.
5 A. M.	30.14	56	88	Calm	0	.00	Cl'dy
5 P. M.	30.14	75	51	SE	1	.00	Cl'dy

Maximum temperature, 78; Minimum temperature, 53. River, 5 feet. Change, 0.5.

	Normal.	Month.	Dep'r from Norm.	Total excess or deficiency since Sept. 1st.	Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1, 1888.
Temperature	64	66	3	22	1.13
Precipitation	.03	.00	.03	.00	7.11

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—Indications for the succeeding twenty-four hours, for Oregon and Washington territory, fair weather, preceded by light rains, except the extreme north portion of Washington territory; light, variable winds; slightly warmer.

PASSENGER LISTS.

Northern Pacific—Passed Ellinston, Aug. 5: Mrs. L. K. Kalen, Mrs. Moore, J. R. Wharton and wife, Foster Bayard and daughter, R. B. Dewey, D. C. Spice, R. Robinson, J. E. Pendley, L. K. Read, Mrs. H. P. Higgins, W. L. Mitchell, E. Bell, Miss Tulean, G. W. Cable, M. Shortwell, F. C. Martin Cashby, W. R. McCannon, F. G. Brooks, D. E. Booth and wife, E. C. Van Enten and wife, Robt. Barney, Mrs. D. C. Spice and thirty-eight second class.

Northern Pacific passed Durkee: J. J. Jackson, R. Shultz, Ada Ring, Mary Webb, W. B. Maier, H. E. Fay, H. Thunhauser, R. F. Steinger, R. Schultzer, C. S. Bennett, Max Sommers, A. R. Ballard, and sixty-second class.

Oregon & California—Passed Medford: A. J. Most, Wm. Condon, N. Conn, John B. Hall, A. Carpenter, C. Verredman, Mr. Farwell, George A. Crugan, A. Evans and wife, Mrs. McMate, H. W. Bessie and wife, S. G. Sanders, wife and three children, Miss Savin, A. C. Craw, W. H. Fuller, P. C. Buck, S. W. Sanborn, A. C. Staple, Mr. Leroy and wife, J. English and wife, J. H. Floto and wife, Mrs. R. P. Campbell and two children, Mrs. E. T. Dunham, A. C. Davis and wife, S. C. Little, D. Martell, E. C. Merlin and wife, H. Dunavan, C. Mugian, Miss Clayton, A. Barnes, C. Stoltz, Wm. Smith and wife, George Sampson, and twenty-seven second class.

STEAMER.

Per State of California, sailing from San Francisco for Portland, September 5: C. Baker and wife, J. C. Garrett, T. S. Garrett, Mrs. Lester, Lucy S. Merwin, Nellie Denick, J. A. Schuller and wife Jas. Call and wife, J. W. Todd, F. Moore, W. Weir, J. G. McBride, C. P. Huntman, Miss D. Wagenblas, May Collinson, Mrs. Bastowandson, Laura Weinech, A. L. Stone, F. Gombiner, Miss F. M. Lawrence, H. Dorris, H. Y. Biss, Miss L. Saygea, F. F. Gallagher, Leo S. Rowe, John Hartman, J. Sullivan and wife, Miss Bitely, Miss H. Bitely, J. Ellis, M. Campbell and wife, John Maney and wife, Robert Keppler, H. Curran and wife J. Schriber, F. M. Vails, O. P. Graham, Mrs. V. J. Phelon, G. Eagan, J. A. Harvey, A. A. Andrews.

Per steamer Oregon, sailing from Portland to San Francisco September 5th: J. R. Tait, J. Eastman, Mrs. O. H. Cole, Miss Alice Cole, Mrs. Robert Johnson, Mrs. Skinner, H. T. Lee, Mr. Staples, H. Atkinson and wife, John Seirers and wife, R. H. McDonald, C. Folks and wife, Wm. Bode, A. L. Reese, A. Mott, J. A. Rears and wife, J. P. Watson, Mrs. P. McGrast, C. M. York, Mrs. Summers, Victor Heidrich and wife, Robert Williamson and son, J. O'Neil, Geo. J. Barchur, E. E. Parry, Mrs. C. E. Parry and three children, Oscar Parry, Charles Parry, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders, Miss Sherman, Mrs. Stokes and thirty steerage.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

DEEDS RECORDED SEPT. 5.

P. A. Marquam and wife to W. Rogers, lot 1, blk 49, Portland City Homestead, Sept. 4, 1888; $275.

M. Patton and wife to C. Patton, blk 23, Patton's add., Albina, June 7, 1888; $1.

Same to Ed. Patton, blk 24, Patton's add., Albina, June 7, 1888; $1.

J. C. Moreland and wife to E. M. Miller, lot 1, blk 25, Multnomah, Feb. 20, 1888; $650.

L. F. Chemin and wife to J. Chandler, lots 1, 2, blk 3, Kenworthy's, 2 P., Sept. 1, 1888; $1500.

Total $2327.

BRIEF MENTION.

Crossman.

Number 111 First.

E there—oysters at Keith's.

If you visit San Francisco you will find THE OREGONIAN at the corner of Market and Geary and Stockton streets. Call this outstand here for reference.

Several large orders from the interior were booked at The Kohler & Chase Music House yesterday. They handle the Decker Bros. piano together with other excellent manufactures, organs and musical goods.

Last Trips of the Steamer T. J. Potter to the Seaside.

On Saturday, September 8 the palatial steamboat T. J. Potter will make her usual trip for the last time this season. On Tuesday, 11th inst., will be made the last down trip; returning, will leave Ilwaco at 10 A. M. Wednesday, 12th inst. Round trip tickets will be honored until 23 th inst., as heretofore announced, on other O. R. & N. boats from Astoria and on steamer Miles between Ilwaco and Astoria. A. L. MAXWELL, G. P. & T. Agt.

Yellowstone National Park.

Take the Northern Pacific railroad to all points East. The only line to the Yellowstone National Park. Secure your park tickets and Pullman berths at the general office of the Northern Pacific railroad, No. 2 Washington street, corner of Front.

HEADQUARTERS.—Merchants from the interior towns will find their friends at the Crystal Palace, 104 First street, presided over by C. F. Slifer. Lunch all day, and the best.

Purchase your tickets and reserve your sleeping car accommodation at No. 2 Washington street, office Northern Pacific Railroad.

Carriages, buggies, harness, etc., at Frank Bros' Implement Company, 68 and 70 Front street.

Boys wanted at American District telegraph office.

Hebrew New Year cards at Ed Dekum's, 49 Washington street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Woven Wire Spring Beds. George M. Parker, 131 Fifth street. Trade supplied.

FOR CHOICE Fruits, Candies, Soda and Cigars, go to Ehlth and Washington streets.

Iron is One of the Blood's Constituents. And the great tonic. Use CARTER'S IRON PILLS.

The Vienna,

Washington street, leads all for lunches and oysters.

Come and see the find tea sets (44 pieces) complete for 12 persons we are giving away with a box of Alphabet Tea. This is the biggest bargain on record. Great Eastern Tea Company, 253 First and 53 Washington street.

SMALL ON DRUNKARDS.

Sam Small says the Lord never made a drunkard. Grass. They make themselves. Dr. G. Sterling, of the Church street, Norfolk, said recently: "Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills are all they claim to be. I use them in my practice." The great recommendations of these pills is that physicians, doctors, laymen—everybody and everywhere—prescribe and use them. Sold everywhere. 14 years.

IN AND ABOUT PORTLAND.

WITHDRAWAL OF STEAMERS.—Concerning the withdrawal of certain steamers, the Victoria *Times* has the following paragraph: "The *Times* has it on good authority that before the end of September the steamers Olympian and Alaskan will be withdrawn from the present route and placed on the Columbia river. Their bottoms are said to be very dirty and the object in taking them to fresh water is to clean them. They will be replaced temporarily by the T. J. Potter and North Pacific. Next year either the large boats will return or new and fast steamers take their place. It is understood that although very expensive boats to run the Alaskan and Olympian have paid since they were built."

FINAL TRIPS OF THE POTTER.—Regarding the final trips of the T. J. Potter to Astoria and Ilwaco, the following statement may be made: The Potter leaves this (Thursday) as usual at 8 o'clock for Astoria, Tansy Point and Ilwaco. She will return Friday at the usual hour. Saturday will be the last opportunity to go down to the beach on the Potter to spend Sunday and return Sunday night. Boat leaving Ash street wharf as usual at 1 o'clock. On next Tuesday at 8 o'clock the Potter leaves on her last down trip. She will return Wednesday, but for the accommodation of many campers who will want to get their freight aboard, the Potter will not leave Ilwaco until 10 o'clock A. M.

RATES STILL UNSETTLED.—Merchants will be pained to learn that there is still some uncertainty about the rates in tariffs 11, 12 and 13 of the Transcontinental Association, which provided rates from manufacturing centers between the Missouri river and Chicago, inclusive, to the Pacific coast, some of the lines running west from Chicago refusing to participate in the rates provided. It is hoped, however, that a harmonious adjustment will soon be reached. General Freight Agent B. Campbell, of the O. R. & Co., is in receipt of so many telegrams and communications daily in regard to this matter that unless it is soon settled he is likely to meet the sad fate of Mr. Garrett.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—A republican mass meeting under the auspices of James G. Blaine club will be held in Union hall, Union block, this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. The club will be reorganized in accordance with the constitution of the national club league, and three delegates will be elected to the state convention of clubs to be held in this city September 19. The business affairs of the club will be disposed of in a hurry, after which there will be speaking by Judge B. F. Dennison of Vancouver and Hon. Rufus Mallory of this city. All are invited. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

IT WAS DELAYED OFTEN.—The train which brought the California delegation to the G. A. R. national encampment to this city did not have an altogether auspicious time. It was delayed by hot boxes, flat wheels and breaking drawheads. The train consisting of fifteen cars ran from Sacramento to Hornbrook, a distance of 178 miles, where it was made into two sections in order to get over the mountains. At Sissons the sections were united, and at Ashland the train was again divided and came to Portland in that way.

A UNIQUE FEATURE.—A unique feature of the laying of the Columbia river cable between Fort Stephens and Scarborough head last Saturday, says the *Astorian*, was the fact that while it was being paid out, Sergt. Griffin, at Fort Stevens, was in constant telegraphic communication with Lieut. Swift, who had a relay instrument on board the Walluski. So soon as the land line is completed to the cape, messages can be sent instantly to Fort Stevens and then telegraphed or telephoned to the signal service office in this city.

ANOTHER DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET.—The board of immigration is issuing 50,000 copies of a pamphlet entitled, "The New Empire: Oregon, Washington and Idaho." It will contain descriptive matter of the state and two territories, and will be enclosed in a lithographed cover. The cover will contain a pastoral scene on the first page, a general view of Portland, from Portland Heights, on the last page, and views of the high school and Starr block on the inside. The pamphlet will be ready for distribution shortly.

CONSOLIDATION OF COAL INTERESTS.—A meeting of the holders of coal claims in the Nehalem valley was held last night at No. 17 Dekum's block. Thirty-three claims out of about forty were represented. It was voted to consolidate the various companies, and a committee consisting of T. B. Handley, W. L. Chapman and C. W. Ransom were appointed to draft articles of organization, to report to-day at 12:15 P. M. It is understood that all but two of the claim owners will come into the organization.

MADAME DUFLOT NOT DEAD.—T. B. Merry, United States commissioner to the Melbourne, Australia, exposition writes that Madame Duflot, the French doctor who was recently reported to have been killed in Mexico is in Melbourne and is engaged extensively in the tooth pulling business. Mr. Merry adds that he is having a very enjoyable time and is getting accustomed to kangaroo tail soup and the habits and customs of the Australians.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At the meeting of Division No. 3, A. O. H. Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, D. W. Crowley; vice-president, H. Kenney; recording secretary, John E. Kelly; financial secretary, P. Holland; treasurer, M. O'Leary; sergeant-at-arms, A. McAllister; doorkeeper, J. Dougherty. Division No. 2 will elect officers next Monday night and Division No. 1 Tuesday night.

THE THIMBLE-RIGGER GONE.—The thimble-rigger who has been preying on the greenies at the beach all the season, despite the ducking given him by some young men from Astoria, was arrested near Stout's last Saturday and taken before Justice Dalton at Ilwaco, who on condition that the fakir leave the county at once let him off with a fine of $1. His regrets at leaving will be lessened by the thought that the season is over anyhow.

THE COUNTY POOR FARM.—The August report of Superintendent H. McBride of the county poor farm, which has been filed in the county court, shows that on September 1 there were on the farm thirty-nine inmates, of whom twenty-nine were males and two females. During August ten were admitted and nineteen left and one died. Twelve of the former were Chinese lepers who were shipped to China.

PURCHASING FLAX SEED.—Wm. B. Honeyman, superintendent of the Portland Linseed Oil Company, has gone to the Palouse country, Washington territory, to purchase flax seed for the mill and will make arrangements for a large supply. It is expected to begin producing oil in about six weeks. Work on the mill building will be completed toward the end of the month. The machinery is due on the 15th.

QUICK WORK.—The steamer State of California left San Francisco for Portland yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. She arrived the previous morning, discharged her cargo during the day and night and put out for Portland as soon as possible. She left Portland last Tuesday night, but owing to the delay at St. Helens bar it was not until 8 A. M. Sunday that she passed the outer buoy of the Columbia river bar.

CARPET BEATING NUISANCE.—Some people around town have so little regard for the rights or comfort of others as to do their carpet beating on the sidewalk, suspending the carpet from a rope stretched between the shade trees and smothering all who pass with the dirt and dust beaten out. Any person found engaged in such business as this should be promptly arrested and fined.

GEORGE W. CABLE COMING.—Mr. John F. Bragg of San Francisco arrived in Portland yesterday, and leaves for the Sound and Victoria to-day. He is making a flying trip through this region arranging for a course of readings by George W. Cable, the gifted, author and novelist, who has given the public such picturesque sketches of life in the South during the past seven years.

COMING HOME.—The crowds at the summer resorts are beginning to decrease and in two weeks there will not be many left. The opening of the public schools for the fall term will be the means of bringing most of the young people home.

WELL CLEAN.—The hotel at Cascade springs will close for the season on Monday, September 10.

SALT LAKES VS. WILLAMETTES.—The Salt Lake baseball club, the champions of Utah, will arrive here to-day and will cross bats with the Willamettes at Clinton & McCoy's park, East Portland, next Saturday and Sunday. They played at Pendleton Tuesday. The Salt Lakes have won nineteen games and lost three, shutting out two clubs, while the Willamettes have won fifteen and lost three, shutting out one nine.

DOG LICENSES.—Dog licenses were due September 1, and Poundmaster Wilmer has given canine owners ten days of grace until the 10th, after which he will begin gathering in all which are not equally tagged. Chief of Police Parrish will give Mr. Wilmer an assistant, and the two officers purpose decreasing the dog population of Portland by big numbers. Traps are now ready.

ADMITTED TO CITIZENSHIP.—A woman was admitted to citizenship in the U. S. circuit court yesterday, the first instance of the kind, so far as known, on record. Her husband after making application to become a citizen died, and, in order to be able to take possession of some land he had taken up, it was necessary that she should be naturalized.

KILLED AND EATEN.—A big black bear invaded the East Portland camp at North Beach a few nights since, and spread consternation and dismay. Next morning Mr. Hutton went out and killed the animal, and the entire camp turned loose and ate it up in short order. None were found so timid as to be afraid of the bear when dead.

ASSURANCE DOUBLY SURE.—Mr. C. M. Forbes received a telegram yesterday from Mr. Ed. Rothschild, now in Spokane Falls, stating that all the owners of the leading trotters and runners had been personally interviewed by Mr. Rothschild, and promised to come and bring their horses to the Portland meeting beginning September 12.

ADJUDGED INSANE.—Mrs. W. J. Robertson was examined yesterday at Oregon City and adjudged insane. Her family will take her to the asylum to-morrow. She is the wife of a prominent farmer well known in this city, living about eight miles southeast of town, near Ames chapel, Clackamas county.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.—The board of equalization for Multnomah county will meet in the office of the county clerk September 24, and publicly examine the assessment roll and correct all errors in valuation, description or quantities of lands, lots or other property.

AT HIS POST AGAIN.—John R. Duff, clerk of the state circuit court, has been ill for a day or two, but will soon be at his post again. J. D. Coleman, who was assigned to Department No. 1 while Mr. Church was county clerk, occupied Mr. Duff's desk yesterday.

FRANK BROTHERS Implement Company are having lively sales for buggies, carriages, phaetons, etc. They are selling very low to reduce their stock. Purchasers should call and get prices 68 and 70 Front street.

SORROWFUL INTELLIGENCE.—A telegram received here yesterday from Mrs. J. W. Campbell, who went to Lima, Ohio, to attend the bedside of her sick mother, announced the death of that lady early in the day.

FAIR POSTPONED.—The Hillsboro fair has been postponed until the 25th, after the state fair, on account of the races at City View. All of Thomas H. Tongue's horses will be entered at the races here.

FINE CANDIES.—Just received a fresh invoice of Huyler's chocolates and specialties of fine candies. Also the renowned Carlsbader German oblaten (or wafers) at Baum & Brandes'.

SUNNYSIDE.—We see lots in this beautiful suburb are rapidly advancing in value. Three lots being sold yesterday at $100 apiece in advance of original figures for choicest locations.

FOR GRAY'S HARBOR.—The steamer Gen. Miles will leave Astoria for Gray's harbor Friday morning, September 7. Passengers and freight, per to-night's Astoria boat, received.

ALL CHASSES of retail business houses are adopting the National Cash Register system. The Pattibone saloon put in a very handsome nickel-plated one 00 Saturday.

WESTERN NEW YORK.

A Trip Through a Prolific Agricultural Section.

The Erie Canal and Its History—The New York Central Railroad with Its Four Tracks Across the State.

Correspondence Philadelphia Ledger.

From Buffalo and Niagara, in Western New York, there stretches eastward for many miles a monotonously level plain, a region of orchards and vineyards and prolific agriculture. This flourishing district is supposed once to have been the bed of Lake Ontario when that inland sea had a higher level and covered a larger surface than now. This lake, which stretches across the northern boundary of Western New York, is the lowest and smallest of the group, named by the Indians Ontario, or "beautiful water," and having about 6300 square miles of surface, being 180 miles long. Its present level is 231 feet above the ocean, but it is fully 500 feet deep, so that it has more depth below the ocean level than its surface is above it. Ontario is consequently more tranquil than the shallower Lake Erie, and is less disturbed by storms. A marked feature is the topography of its southern shore, where a narrow elevation, known as the "Lake Ridge," extends from the Niagara river eastward; nearly parallel with the edge of the lake, at from four to eight miles distance. In some places this elevation rises nearly two hundred feet above the lake, and its height usually exceeds one hundred and sixty feet, while it is throughout from five to twenty feet above the immediate surface of the ground. On each side the land slopes gradually away, and in most parts the ridge is distinctly defined, having a base from fifty to more than one hundred feet across, and at the summit a width of some thirty feet. This ridge is regarded as an ancient shore line formed by the waters of the lake, and, being composed of sand and gravel, it makes a fine roadbed, the chief public highway upon the southern side of the lake being laid out for many miles along its summit. The main tributaries of Lake Ontario from New York are the Genesee, Oswego and Black rivers, the Oswego draining into it the chain of lakes in Central New York.

This extensive and level plain south of Ontario stretches eastward from the Niagara river to the hills of the Central Lake district, being broken, however, by the deeply carved and beautiful Genesee valley. All this region, when the white man first came to know it, was the happy hunting ground of the Seneca Indians, one of the tribes of the Iroquois or Six Nations. The original Dutch settlers from the Hudson river, when they first ventured far into the interior and discovered these aborigines, found they had the almost unpronounceable name of "Tsonnundawaonos," meaning the "great hill people," and the nearest their unpracticed tongues permitted them to come to it was to call them the "Sinnekaas," which, in time, was modified into Senecas. The origin of this word, therefore, makes it an American rather than a Roman classic, and the name of the Seneca Lake, one of the most noted of the Central New York group, must not be regarded solely as an effort to immortalize the ancient Roman stoic philosopher. These Seneca Indians still exist, owing to the fostering care of a body of charitable Quakers, who looked after their welfare, and they now number some 3000 persons, with the remnants of the Eries, or Tribe of the Cat, and they still hold 56,000 acres of land in their reservations in Western New York. They have their own Indian language and special alphabet, and portions of the Scriptures have been printed in it. In their former days of greatness they produced two famous Indian chiefs—Corn-planter and Red Jacket—the latter living until 1830 in the Senecas village, near Buffalo. His original Indian name was "Otetiani," or "Always Ready," and his popular title came from a richly embroidered scarlet jacket, given him by a British officer, which he always took great pride in wearing. He was an impressive orator and a leader among the Indians of his time.

THE ERIE CANAL.

Eastward from Buffalo and Niagara, upon this level plain, lead three of the greatest transportation routes of the United States—the Erie Canal and the New York Central and Erie railways. The great canal gave New York city its start as a commercial metropolis, while the latter are among its prominent "trunk lines." The Erie canal, the water-way connecting lake Erie at Buffalo with the Hudson river, at Albany, was a gigantic undertaking of the New York state government when constructed; and for some time past, to aid the commerce of the metropolis, it has transported the chief staples of traffic, such as grain, salt and lumber, free of tolls, the state maintaining the works by taxation, largely collected from the rival transporting interests represented by the railroads. This canal is the monument of the sagacity and foresight of De Witt Clinton, the governor of New York, who, despite all obstacles and opposition, kept advocating and pushing the work until it was completed. The construction began in 1817, and the canal was opened to business in 1825. The first barge that went through this famous water-way had a royal progress, arriving at the Albany basin at three minutes before 11 o'clock on the morning of October 26th, 1825. They had no telegraphs in those early days, but a swift method of announcing her arrival, both back to Buffalo and down the Hudson river to New York city, was devised, which was almost as speedy. Cannon placed within hearing of each other were successively fired, announcing the event in both cities, the signal being returned in the same way. The report by this series of cannon shots went down to New York city and came back again to Albany in fifty-eight minutes. The original canal cost about $7,500,000, and it was afterwards enlarged to meet the demands of increasing traffic. It was seven feet depth, and is fifty-six feet wide at the bottom, and seventy feet at the surface, the locks being 110 feet long and eighteen feet wide. The canal barges are stoutly built, and carry cargoes of 7000 to 9000 bushels of grain. The length of the canal from Buffalo to Albany is 355 miles, in which it gradually descends from Lake Erie, 568 feet, to the tidal level of the Hudson river, there being seventy-two locks passed in making the journey. The most noted series of locks are a set of five double ones, with fifty-six feet descent, at Lockport, about twenty miles east of Niagara, where the canal descends from the plateau bordering Lake Erie to the lower level of the Genesee. This vast work, and its feeders and connections with the St. Lawrence river through the Champlain canal, have cost New York nearly $50,000,000. The Erie canal traffic is enormous, it usually carrying half the grain going to New York city. During the past year it transported 5,300,000 tons of merchandise, valued at $180,000,000. As may naturally be supposed, the railway interests do not like this competition by the water route, but the canal is a most popular New York institution, and is closely cared for by a large portion of the business people. The route taken by the early engineers, in constructing this noble water-way, was naturally the one of easiest gradient, and for a large part of the distance it led through what then was almost a wilderness. It passes across the plain of Western New York and the lower level of Genesee Valley, and then through the plain immediately north of the Central New York District, and, finally seeking the valley of the Mohawk river, gets an easy passage alongside that stream through the narrow mountain gorge at Little Falls, and with it enters the Hudson.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILWAY.

The Erie canal leaves Lake Erie right alongside the Niagara river, and after a few miles, during which the rapidly flowing river has fallen considerably below the canal level, it turns eastward up the valley of Tonawanda creek. At their junction a flourishing town has grown up, where the lumber barges are laden with Canadian and other timber for their journey across New York state. Having been laid out at a time when inhabitants were scarce in Central and Western New York, it was quite natural that this canal route should attract population wherever there was opportunity for manufactures or trade, and especially where the abundant water power suggested mill sites. Hence, large cities have grown up along its banks, such as Lockport, Rochester, Syracuse, Auburn, Utica, Rome and Schenectady, with other smaller though busy towns between them. It was also natural that, with the dense population thus collected, there should be an early construction of railways to connect these flourishing settlements along the canal. Hence, link by link, railways were built across New York state that ultimately connected Albany, through this chain of towns along the canal bank, with Buffalo. These separate links, built at different times under various charters, were finally consolidated into one great line, and thus was created the New York Central railroad, the chief of the "Vanderbilt roads," afterwards united with the Hudson River railroad to secure an outlet at New York city. This noted trunk line has its pathway of four double sets of rails from Buffalo to Albany, 297 miles, and thence southward to New York city, an entire length of 440 miles. With the Lake Shore railroad it makes the Vanderbilt through route between Chicago and New York a distance of 980 miles. The New York Central has many branches, including a separate road from Niagara eastward to Rochester, and a "short line" from that city to Syracuse, now used as the main route of traffic, while the "old road" through the canal towns by way of Auburn runs south of it. There is also a complete duplicate line throughout its entire length in the West Shore railroad, recently incorporated by lease into the Vanderbilt system. A portion of the New York Central road was the earliest steam railroad worked in the United States—the "Mohawk and Hudson Railroad," built in 1830-1, to connect those two rivers between Schenectady and Albany, a distance of seventeen miles. From this small beginning the successive links, one after another, were constructed westward between the canal towns, their consolidation being perfected in 1853, out of which grew the present great corporation, embracing about 3000 miles of railroad and an investment approximating $150,000,000 capital and bonded indebtedness.

After leaving Niagara this railroad follows for a few miles the edge of Niagara river down past the two railway suspension bridges, giving admirable views of the cataract and rapids, and then, turning inland, it runs eastward over the level plain for twenty miles to Lockport, through a country almost devoid of feature, but fertile and well cultivated. In the midst of Lockport the railway diagonally crosses the Erie canal upon a long, high bridge, in full view of the imposing series of five double locks, letting the canal down from the Lake Erie level to that of the Genesee. A subsidiary canal also runs out, which takes off the large amount of surplus water always flowing eastward from the lake and distributes it through the town to a large number of mills. This gives an ample water power, and around these establishments, the canal and the railway, has grown the town, its mills sawing lumber and making flour, while in the neighborhood are excellent quarries. The much lower Genesee level is marked by the base of a bluff that stretches through the town and across the adjacent country, and is much like the bank of an ancient lake. Along the face of this, by an easy gradient, the railway descends to the canal level, and the two keep close company across the flat plain towards Rochester. The barges can be seen through the trees, moving slowly along, with the family wash, as usual, hanging out to dry, while the good wife occasionally acts as steerswoman when "all hands" are called for duty, or if a landing is to be made she shows her expertness at "snubbing." The country is fertile, with many orchards, fruit-growing being the leading industry. Sandstone, as at Niagara, underlies the surface, quarries being plentiful in the region where the railway passes through the little town of Medina. This reproduction of the Arabian "City of the Prophet" is a supplier of the dark red sandstones, extensively used for building, that are geologically known as the Medina sandstones. For miles, with the same characteristics, the level plain continues, and the train soon enters one of the most flourishing cities of western New York—Rochester, the "Flour City of the West," and the chief town of the Genesee valley.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

The New York *Times* (Dem.) speaks of "the devilish of protection." And yet it tries to reassure the country that the designs of its party are not against the protection principle.

This is mean: Some of the republican papers are quoting from certain files of *Harper's Weekly* (once republican, now democratic) wherein Editor George William Curtis delighted in speaking of Allen G. Thurman over and over again, as the man who "is called a statesman by some of the democratic papers."

The Hornellsville (N. Y.) *Times* says that in a milling machine factory at Silver Creek there are nearly sixty employes, forty of whom were democrats. The proprietors were of the mugwump order, having voted for Cleveland in 1884. Now they have formed a Harrison and Morton club, and every man in the establishment is a member of it.

The Boston *Herald* (mug. dem.) looks upon Mr. Cleveland's change of front in the fisheries matter "as a decidedly discreditable incident in our national records," and as an "abandonment of official and self-respect." It is disheartened to find that "we have the leading democrats and leading democratic newspapers singing pæans in praise of the valorous and determined action of President Cleveland when he, too, for temporary political gain, considers it advisable to assume the role of a bully."

The Montreal *Gazette* a few weeks ago remarked: "Thanks to the wisdom of President Cleveland in resorting to negotiation instead of retaliation, the whole democratic contingent in congress and the democratic press are striving to secure the ratification of a treaty which concedes to Canada every claim set up under the convention of 1818." Because a republican senate defeated the democratic conspiracy to betray American interests the president now proposes a resort to retaliation. It is, therefore, in order to hear further opinions from the Canadians with respect to his "wisdom."

The democratic majority in the committee on ways and means constructed the Mills bill—Mills of Texas, McMillin of Tennessee, C. R. Breckinridge of Arkansas, W. C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky, Turner of Georgia, Wilson of West Virginia, Scott of Pennsylvania and Bynum of Indiana. The fact should not be lost sight of that six of these eight democrats are from the South and only two from the North, and the bill is as sectional in character as the committee. It provides for free trade in wool, lumber, salt and over 100 other Northern products, and levies a duty of 68 per cent, on sugar and 100 per cent. on rice, products of the South.

The New York *Times* (Dem.) thinks that "the calm, and almost indifferent, way in which the English newspapers regard the president's retaliation message indicates that the people of Great Britain know very little and apparently care less about the fisheries trouble and the relations between this country and Canada." This is hardly the case. It indicates rather that they know pretty well the motive of the president in writing that message—that his object was to delay the actual application of retaliation while making a great appearance of zeal in behalf of American interests. As the Toronto *Globe* expresses it, they have little to fear while Mr. Cleveland is in power.

Oneida county, New York, which gave Cleveland a majority of thirty votes in 1884, is good this year for its old 2000 republican majority. The stalwarts who seceded four years ago are nearly all back in the republican ranks. John E. Brandegee, one of the leaders of the revolt in 1884, who obtained the signatures of 156 republicans pledging themselves not to support Blaine, says that there are not fourteen on that list who will not vote for Harrison. Out of the 1500 stalwart votes cast for Cleveland in 1884, Mr. Brandegee says, he will not receive a score this year. Among the leaders in the revolt, who are now Harrison men, were W. Fred Allen, Frank Sang, and Charles J. Everett.

Milwaukee *Sentinel*: The people of Canada know very well that as long as President Cleveland remains there will be no proclamation of non-intercourse, and that the outrages upon our fishing and trading vessels may be continued with impunity. The London *Telegraph* expresses the views of the British generally when it says: "There is no expectation that President Cleveland means to take any retaliatory action." The Toronto *Globe*, the most important journal in the dominion, sees no danger of retaliatory action so long as Cleveland is president. "Of course," it says, "the situation would be not only serious but alarming if there were reason to believe that the people of the United States will give the power to the republicans in November." Canada may continue to outrage the people of the United States until the republicans are placed in power.

"Only a dollar" for Hood's Sarsaparilla may bring you health, worth thousands of dollars.

VOICE OF LABOR.

It Demands Success for Republican Policy.

A Strong Letter Written by Secretary Litchman of the Knights of Labor—Protection Enhances Wages.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Senator Quay, chairman of the republican national committee, furnishes the following letter for publication:

"PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—The Hon. Matthew S. Quay, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, Everett House, New York—*Dear Sir:* My connection with the labor movement for the past fourteen years has made it necessary for me to be a close student of the causes of labor depression and of the needs of those who toil. While as a body a labor organization may refrain from active participation in politics so much of what organized labor demands must be obtained through legislation that the individual member of the labor organization must act politically as in his judgment will best aid the aims and objects expressed in the principles of the organization he represents, and whose success he desires. In the gigantic political struggle now begun side issues count as nothing except to aid or hinder one of the principal combatants in the political arena. However sincere may be the advocates of the measures to secure which these separate political organizations are formed, and whatever strength in votes may be shown at the polls, the fact remains that the candidate of either the republican or of the democratic party will be the next president of the United States. Therefore, to him who has the good of his country and the welfare of her people at heart the necessity exists to choose to which of these two old party organizations shall be given aid, either directly or indirectly, by voice or vote.

THE TRUE FRIEND OF LABOR.

"While it may be that neither party offers all that labor organizations desire, I believe that the republican party is adopting and advocating the American system of encouragement and protection to the labor and wages of our own land, is nearer the declarations and desires of organized labor than its free trade opponent the democratic party.

"The conflict is between the American system, as represented by the republican party, which would foster and encourage the labor of our own people and retain for them the market and wages of our country and the British system as represented by the democratic party, which would break down the barriers of protection and throw open our home market to the productions of foreign factories and foreign labor, thus making idle our own toilers and reducing to a lower level the standard of American wages. When the Knights of Labor and kindred organizations shall have obtained in foreign lands the same commanding position and influence enjoyed in the United States, the inequality in wages will disappear, not by leveling our wages down, but by leveling their wages up. It is far better to level up than to level down, as the larger the income the larger the power to consume.

"Until this equalization can be accomplished, and until the wages of labor abroad shall equal those at home, there must be a proper restriction of immigration, so that our land may not be the dumping ground of the pauper and degraded labor of the balance of the world. This restriction, supplemented by a continuation of thorough, systematic organization of the labor already here, in conjunction with the American idea of protection to American labor, cannot fail to secure for our people the best results of their toil, and by our example lift the labor of the whole world to a higher and better plane of existence.

FOREIGN CONTRACT LABOR.

"Whichever party wins, something must be done to regulate more strictly the importation of foreign labor under contract and the immigration of paupers and dependents. If nothing should be done, then democratic success would mean not only free trade in goods made by pauper labor, but the importation of the labor and goods. While under free trade goods may be cheaper to the consumer in certain lines, the labor made idle in those lines must turn to other means of employment and thus by competition compel a lower rate of wages to those already employed therein. The power of a workingman to consume depends upon what he receives for his labor. Unemployed, his power to consume, except on charity or theft, ceases. I prefer that America should be a land of workers rather than a land of thieves and paupers.

"What is true of the individual is equally true of the nation. The primary elements of national wealth and national prosperity are production, distribution and consumption. Whatever affects the power of labor to consume affects the entire interests of the nation. Whatever lowers the wages of labor affects its power to consume. An 'average reduction' of 7 per centum of the cost of goods imported will not compensate American labor for the loss of 100 per centum in wages in the lines affected and of from 10 to 50 per centum in wages in lines of employment by the substitution of the free-trade for the protective system. I hold it to be far wiser statesmanship to build up and retain our home market by a system which protects American labor than to command a market in foreign lands secured by the wholesale degradation and pauperization of our own people.

PROTECTION ENHANCES WAGES.

"Every dollar's worth of labor value imported is by so much a reduction of home laborers' wages. This axiom is not offset by the declaration that there are more goods in the imported dollar's worth. The position of the protectionist is rather strengthened by such a specious presentation of the matter, because the question is then instantly forced upon every intelligent man, how can American labor earn dollars if the industry in which he is experienced is transferred to foreign lands? The theory of protection advocated by the republican party is the same as the underlying principle upon which all labor organizations are founded. A friend to organized labor that believes in organization as a means to enhance and maintain wages, cannot consistently oppose a party that applies to all labor the same principle of protection from unfair competition that the individual trade organization gives to the single trade. Trade organizations do aid in advancing wages in their respective trades and the protective system demanded by the republican party will secure for all the toilers in the land a similar fostering care.

"That this is clearly understood by most of the thinking leaders of organized labor is proved by the declaration recently made in favor of the American system and a home market by the presiding officers of the organization representing the iron and the glass industries of the United States. There is no better organization of any one trade than the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. There is no trade more thoroughly organized or better disciplined than that of the window glass workers, nor one in which higher wages are paid. The warnings of the officers representing those trades against free trade are very significant and should be heeded.

AN INTELLIGENT CONCLUSION.

"A careful consideration of all these facts convinces me that the present is a grave crisis in the political affairs of our country, and that I have no right to remain silent. My position as general secretary of the Knights of Labor has given me an intimate knowledge of the various phases of the labor question, and from the knowledge thus gained I do not hesitate to say that the triumph of the democratic party, dominated by intolerance in the South and British free trade sentiment in the North, would be the most serious blow to organized labor it could possibly receive. I cannot remain inactive in such a conflict. Therefore to you and your associates on the national republican committee, as the representatives of the republican party, I offer my services in any position or capacity where they may be desirable or be thought most useful to aid in securing the success of Harrison and Morton, the representatives in this campaign of the American idea of protection to American labor. I have the honor to remain, yours to command, CHAS. H. LITCHMAN."

Seen With Different Eyes.

New York Tribune.

A writer in the *Christian Advocate*, speaking of men of genius, says:

While the horde of government officials could see nothing but old lumber in the historic Constitution, or useless rags in the captured battle flags of the Civil war, the poet sees the sacred memorials of the past, the precious relics, that remind him of courage, fortitude and self-sacrifice exerted in his country's behalf, the emblems and speaking witnesses of that bloody conflict in which the cause of human rights, the fate of a nation, was staked and won.

Not only the poet, but every true patriot looks at these flags in this way. Wait till the 6th of November, and this "horde of government officials" will see "stars" and feel "stripes" such as they never saw or felt before under any flag.

THE TIN-PLATE DUTY.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

The Mills bill places tin-plates on the free list. That, of course, must give us our tin-plate a good deal cheaper, since we are told that the amount collected for duties is so much taken from the pockets of the people. As a matter of fact, the placing of tin-plates on the free list would benefit only the foreigner. Look at this, from the *St. James Gazette* (London):

The passing by the United States house of representatives of the Mills tariff bill, which places tin-plates on the free list, has led to a sharp rise in the price of tin. Yesterday Straits touched £89 7s 6d cash, and £89 15s three months. This is an advance of from £14 to £15 on the figures quoted recently. If the senate passes the bill in its present form tin will command higher prices than have ruled of late, and a great impetus will be given to an important branch of manufacture in this country.

A few days later the London *Economist* quotes the same tin at £94 15s and says that "tin-plates have advanced 3d per box all round in South Wales." So even if tin-plates should be placed on the free list, the price to the American consumer would remain the same. The money that now goes into the United States treasury as customs dues would go into the pockets of the British manufacturer instead. The duties are really paid by the foreign manufacturer and not by the American consumer.

THE HOTELS.

QUIMBY.

W H Lewis, O R & N Co
Mrs Stubblefield, W W
Miss S Stubblefield, do
Miss M Stubblefield, do
Mr J Stubblefield, do
G H Willott, St Paul
G A Wyman, do
G Dom, Tacoma
A McCun, do
Miss A Brown, Yamhill
S N Bisch, Kelso
F J Knapp, do
H Koskey, Salem
F Schonicht, Tacoma
H C Dion, do
T Kensler, do
C Sheffield, do
W H Mills, Idaho
H Heilman, do
T H Griffith, Mont
A N Stanway, Brownsvle
A J Hunsaker, Lonino
J Robinson, Woodland
S Jonnson w & s, S F
R M Hunter, Liverpool
Mrs A Richey, Puget and
F G Culver, Pasadena
H Burrell, Yaquina
M Mitchell, Woodland
J Fenstermaker, N P R R
F McLellan, do
A Gevoick, do
Mrs E Moles & d, Cal
J T Mears, Seattle

GILMAN.

Capt Staning, U S A
Col McConche, do
C J Curtis, Astoria
W P Hudson, St Louis
L E Clark, Chicago
Miss S E Veghet, N Y
Miss Nellie McKay, do
Mrs J L McKay, Oakland
J N Kimball, Ogden
Miss Kimball, do
J P Blunt, San Fran
J W Kelley, Chicago
J R Floyd, do
W H Bitting, do
E G Little, do
E B Moore, Denver
John Sheppard, W T
J C Upperson, N Y
A L Eagbat, do
H S Bartlett, San Fran
H Brown, do
C W Bund, do
Wm Rosenberger, N Y
Dr H W Schurght, Cali
Mrs H W Schurght, do
H Hennings, do
Mrs C R Dixon, Salem
Miss Kimball, Vancou
A C Stebbins, Mich
C A Watson, Seattle
G Marks, do
Mrs Jacobson, Tacoma
Wm Shackleford, Dalles
W J Shuman, do
Col A Andrews, San Fran
B B Barker, do
Smith C Hall, do

HOLTON.

C V Halloway, Cincinati
Chas Halloway, do
J W Young & wife, City
Miss J Young, do
J A Young, do
Nat Webb, Walla Walla
Dr I R Baily, New Port
Dr C H Smith, N Y
Mrs Dr O H Smith, N Y
H L Fenton, The Dalles
A Teffeler, Jefferson
W H Brown, Dallas
T Rutherford, Marion
J S Stout, Ilwaco
W E Corei, Ore City
D McCarthy, O & C R R
J McCarthy, do
J George, Hartford, Con
G W Allen, Auburn, W T
Mrs B McMahon, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Mrs G E Chandler, Tcoma
Mrs J Chrestee, Bandon
Miss McDonald, Sandy Hl
Mrs W McDonald, do
Nat Walsh, do
R B Litman, N Brunswk
D Crane, Goldendale
W R Newman, S Fran
J Fitzpatrick, Skamokwa
Mrs J Fitzpatrick, do
S C Sowing, S F
Sidney Dell, City
M Davidson, La Camas
Thos Rowe, Chicago
C W Herdson, Gaston
Geo Lato, N York
J H Burbank, do
E Stokes, S Fran
D Sommers, Sommerville
Mrs D Sommers, do

ST. CHARLES.

W N Barrett, Hillsboro
J M Farrish, do
Miss F Parrish, do
J J Vanderpool, Albany
J J Jackson, The Dalles
A Sanders, Chehalis
A Peterson, do
J E Parker, Yaquina
A W Christenberry, Winlk
R Rheem, Tacoma
J H Woodrum, San Fran
Mrs Ervin, The Dalles
Miss Waller, do
J O Spencer, Clifton
I N Lafferty, Vancouver
J M Blakely, Joseph
Miss L Starkweather, Pen
W F Kimball, Walla Walla
Miss Kimball, do
J P Kramer, Fort Worth
C H Page, Woodland
H Backeusto, Albany
H Clark, do
T P West & w, do
W N Frown, Coudon
F J Wood, Seattle
Mrs S Baxter, Freeport
J Hayes & fy, Stockport
W J Buchanan, do
L Ford, Salem
H Lamson, Stella
T F Levens, Cascades
P Larenson, Astoria
B F Pierce, Harrisburg
D D Fagan, Seattle
J Moore, do
C Sweeney, Wardner
R E Brown, do
Mrs J A Spencer, McMinn
W Campbell & w, do
H Long, Dayton
K McLean, Grant's Pass
A Mires & fy, Ellensburg
Miss M Levering, Boston
E Moore & w, Roseburg
G T Gilmore, Kansas
H S Smith, Louisville
M E Morgan, Westport
J Adams, do
J B Christy, do
D West, do
C C Blakeslee, San Fran
Mrs G M Wood & ch, Cal

ESMOND.

J J Evans, Seattle
C C Shepherd, Cathlamet
J I V Lansing, S F
D Danby & wf, Chicago
C W Coldus, Omaha
L E Corby & wf, do
H D Delrecht & wf, do
G W Kenney, Omaha
Sam Livesley, Seattle
W Dutton & fm, S F
J H Quartman, S F
A M Lansing, S F
Mrs Willett, Vancouver
C T Woodling, Gray's Hbr
J A Stollsberger, S F
T L French, Tacoma
T A Davis, do
F Robertson, do
Mrs A E Hargraves & fm, Lincoln
G W Hunt, Waitsbg
H C Gable, Woodland
J Reed & w, do
J H Packard, Providence
Mrs F Cumings, S F
M D Hass, S F
John Healey, S F
Mrs H T Ewen, S F
Mattie A Bedge, Seattle
W E Waters, S F
J Harrington, Pillar Rock
J S Mortz, Dayton
R C Jacob, Phila
T Watts, England
D S Griffith, Ft Dodge
L F Day & wf, Warren
J H Dayton, Ind
R C Hudson & wf, Drain
H P Knoblock, Liverpool
B H Charles & w, Fulton
J F Bragg, S F
J M Keene, Gervais
E A Greenwood & w, Los Angeles
C H Fulton, Long Branch
W M Willson, Warren
J A Derhu & wf, Astoria
W M Ferry, Fr Grove
Mrs J H Blair, Lincoln
J Hollingsworth & fm, Woodland
F W Engels, S F
S C Hastings, S F
M S Fleuberg, Murray
Miss Cumings, S F
W D Parks & w, Spokane
S Heath & wf, do
H W Rowley, St Paul
W D McBoyde, W T

MERCHANTS'.

J C Fowler, Salem
P S McAvey, do
S C Horton, La Camas
W Hurd, St Paul
B S Reinbaugh, Missouri
K Laangs, do
H Taylor, Chicago
L Davis, Chehalis
G Simpson & wf, Newprt
F Durry, Kansas
J Cannon & wf, Kansas
J E Engalls, do
A A Crane & wf, do
C F Hills, Redwood City
C F Wright, Sacramento
H B Turner, Seattle
Jas Gray, do
Miss Hijll, do
R M Rae, do
W H Hotson, do
Thos Marne, do
H G Paxton, San Fran
E Warne & wf, do
P Murphy, Clinton
M Conroy, Clinton, Ia
C Brerson, do
D S Laughlin, Dakota
W A McCurle, do
J P Stephen, Colorado
J A Wellbe, do
J H Simonson, Iowa
F Bergen, do
Allen Hay, do
C H Hackett, Montana
H L Routh, Glasgow
W A Carleton, St John
Jas A Bogart, Mobile
I F Downs, Tacoma
J W Metheson, do
J McNeamey, do
W Buck, Idaho
E A Tate, Seattle
J R Tate, do
J M Coffey, Laramie City
F Offer, do
E Wetherby, Kansas
N Venon, do
H R Stennens, Colorado
Geo A Stennens, do
S P Morris, Nebraska
J H Reed & wf, Louisiana
B S West & wf, Bissons
F E Jennings & wf, Pa
Miss Jennings, do
Jas Jennings, do
N Buck, do
L E Oates, Tacoma
Thos Halstead, do
P B Church, do
J C Hewitt, do
E Heagy, do
B Smith, Camden
Miss E Dodd, St Helens
P H Gearty, Brainard
T H Snyder & wf, do
J R Gibbins, do
A C Connelly, The Dalles
J Kelley, do
Mrs Oaks & 2 ch, do
T Alexander, Forest Grov
D H McAlpine, New Yrk
I L Sturgess, do
P G Carrill, Montana
J A Westervelt, Jersey City

INTERNATIONAL.

A Wester, Scappoose
G Founce, do
A Peterson, Spokane
E Olsen, do
M Mandt & fm, Illinois
Mrs Frasher & 2 c, do
J F Hareuloud, Chicago
Miss M A Thompson, do
D Grant, do
L Ohiere, La Camas
J Panekaly, do
J Jones, do
J E Bwank, Fox Valley
J C Edwards, do
Miss K Brown, Tacoma
P Welsby, do
A C L Wheeler, do
J McIsaac, do
B A Freslin, do
F J Day, Eugene
G H Hale, Vancouver
Miss M Bell, Astoria
J Brown, Salem
O D Spencer, Centralia
A Lalond & fm, Westport
Mrs Lalond, Sr, do
L C Hurney, Dayton
G Cunningham, Scappoos
A H Nichols, Tillamook
J H Eaton, do
J F Morley, Cheyenne
J T Adelsperger, Tacoma
W Stockham, do
A Y Watson, Woodland
C A Conydan, Kncinedes
G Helendad, New York
C E E Grebert, do
M Csotty, London, Eng
E Drewe, Shoshone
B J Hart, Denver
Mrs R Rebecca, Colfax
O Brown, Seattle
T Maloney, do
E Spilken, Raymond
C Anderson, Astoria
E Pue, do
W Webb, Salem
W Eddy, do
G F Strasser, Dayton
B Foster, do
W Quinlin, Denver
J W Lyn, St Helens
J H Elliott, do
P Klappenbach & fm, NY
W O Connor, San Fran
J Antles & w, Pa
H Stephenson & w, Pa
W Dickson, Ashland
G Druellins, Jacksonvlle
C Curtis, Howell, Mich
P H Sexton, do
F Gerichten, St Louis
J J Jones, Palmyra
W T Rodevert, Mendocin
J W Hall, do
J R Gill, Bolo
T C Thomas, Oregon City
J Bochart, do
C D Clark, Tacoma
Rev Wiebser & w, Cuynvll
H Miller, La Crosse
P Davis, Chehalis
W Martin, Seattle
C L Wilson, do
J Gray, Duluth
J McKeever, Saginaw
C W Sorensen, Redding
J Elgh, do
G J Maloney, Squedunck
D F Wagner, Spokane
P F Janner & w, Colfax
F Barrak & fm, do

MAKING CREAM GOODS.

Oregon as a Location for the Dairy Business.

A Region Better Adapted to it Than Any Other in the United States.

Letter from Portland (Aug. 27) to St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Throughout the Eastern states, but more especially in the upper Mississippi valley, butter and cheese are made chiefly in large factories, conducted in the main, upon co-operative principles. These factories consume from 5,000 to 50,000 pounds of milk per day, the milk being supplied by the farmers of the neighborhood, each of whom daily disposes of the product of from two to a hundred cows. There are various ways of managing the business, as well as various degrees of co-operation. In some instances milk is brought to the factory, and in other the factory sends a wagon around and collects cream only. In either case, however, care is taken to secure only

PURE AND FRESH MILK

Or cream, and any attempt at cheating or carelessness in regard to the condition of cans, etc., is punished by a refusal to receive supplies from the guilty person. In some cases the farmers own the factories, in others they receive credit for the amount of milk or cream delivered in a given month, and are paid for it in proportion to the price for which that month's products are sold. In still other instances they sell their milk outright at a contract price. The co-operative plan is the best for the farmers, when they can secure the right kind of a man to manage the business, as it gives them the double profit of producer and manufacturer.

A NEW SYSTEM.

This system, which has been rather hinted at than described, should be introduced into Oregon. It is a fact, and in some respects a marvelous one, that neither Oregon nor Washington produce one-half the butter consumed here. The marvelous feature of this condition of affairs is that this region is, beyond question, the best adapted to the dairying business of any will in the confines of the United States. For many years the people of Oregon were isolated from the rest of the world, so far as an interchange of products was concerned. A majority of the population was agricultural. Each farmer produced his own butter and but little more. As there was no large body of non-producing consumers, there was no market for large quantities of butter. This was the situation for so many years that the idea that the dairying business could not be made to pay became fixed in the minds of both old and young. Then came the railroads, not only giving the rural districts rapid and cheap connection with Portland, and extending Portland's markets as well, but bringing thousands of new people, who became consumers. This demand can only be met by one who makes a business of it and has the proper facilities, so that his product will be as uniform in quality and appearance as the seasons will permit. In the sections of the East previously alluded to, factory butter rules the highest in the market, because it is the best.

BUTTER FACTORIES,

Then, are what Oregon needs, and what she will surely have. A short trial will convince farmers that the factory is a blessing. It gives them a certain market for their milk, and, if conducted on the co-operative plan, the profits of the manufacturer, without the labor, expense and annoyance of making the butter or of finding a market for it. When dairying was introduced into the Mississippi valley, the farmers were raising wheat, corn and oats for market. They were simply producers of raw materials, and were, in consequence, poor. Twenty years have wrought a great change. The farmers now, as a class, are well-to-do, many of them rich, and enjoy the comforts, and even luxuries of life. This change is attributed to live stock and the butter and cheese factory, to the fact that the farmers are now making two profits on the products of their land instead of one. This same condition of affairs may be brought about in Oregon if the people will take hold of the matter with a full conception of the benefits to be derived. What is required is that experienced factory men from the East be shown the advantages of this region, and induced to embark in the business here, and that the farmers of the neighborhood in which such factories may be located give them a hearty support both financially and by producing the milk required to supply the factory. By doing so, they will put money in their purses faster than by any other course they could pursue, and the mortgage which now bears so heavily upon many of them will quickly fade away. It will then cease to be recorded that in two weeks of the hotest summer weather twelve tons of butter were brought from Eastern factories to the Portland market, accompanied, be it incidentally remarked, by 36,000 dozen of eggs.

A WORD TO THE EAST.

And now a word to the enterprising dairyman of the East, who is looking for a good location for a butter and cheese factory. In the whole region west of the Cascade mountains the dairyman will find unrivaled conditions, of which he can readily take advantage. It is well watered by running streams and innumerable springs. From one year's end to another, with but occasional and brief exceptions, cattle may graze upon green and growing grass and clover. The copious rains of winter keep the meadows green the entire winter, and, except for two or three weeks, milch cows can graze upon the finest butter-making grass, without the expense for feeding and shelter from severe weather necessary in the East. Such comparatively inexpensive shelter as will suffice to protect the cattle from the rain and give them a dry and comfortable place to sleep ought to be provided, and will be by every sensible man who takes thought of the comfort or well being of his stock. Of course, a certain amount of feeding is required for dairy cattle if one would produce the best results. This is understood to be necessary everywhere.

THE PRICE OF BUTTER,

at retail, varies from 30 to 60 cents per pound for first-class dairy butter, and it is a constant complaint of consumers that, even at these high prices, a good quality of butter cannot always be secured. It is for this reason that importation of Eastern factory butter is possible. Railroad communication between the great distributing market, Portland, and nearly every portion of the Willamette valley is established, and factories located in the heart of the valley can reach the city easily and cheaply. No better location for this business can be found than in Linn county, which possesses all the advantages of climate previously mentioned, excellent meadow and pasture in abundance, the best of pure river and spring water, and an intelligent and industrious people. Albany, the county seat and center of business and population has the best railroad facilities of any city in the Willamette valley. The dairyman seeking a location for a butter and cheese factory will there find opportunities unrivaled in Oregon.

A Free Whisky Measure

Rochester (N. Y.) Chronicle.

One of the features of the Mills bill, of which little has been said, is a provision which repeals all taxes on dealers in malt and spirituous liquors. Under it any man opens a grog shop anywhere in the country without procuring a federal license or paying a cent into the federal treasury. Saloon-keeping is made free. Another provision is to withdraw all oversight on small distilleries. And yet the party that supports this measure has the gall to charge the republicans with being a free-whisky party.

A Fable.

New York Tribune.

A fox that had been spending the afternoon jumping after a choice cluster of grapes which he was unable to reach returned home in the evening feeling much dejected. And when his comrades endeavored to draw him into a conversation touching grapes, he proceeded to read them a message, giving his views in relation to the fishery question. Moral: Any person who desires to know the moral of this fable would do well to address a postal card to Mr. G. Cleveland, Washington, D. C.

There is a great deal of billing and cooing done at the seaside. The hotel men do the billing.—*Life.*

Merchandise received or
rail: 8 car loads and 93 p
plements, 1 car wall paper
wagons, 2 cars spring wago
pipes, 1 car iron bars, 1 car
2 cars, and 19 pkgs furnit
114 cs dry goods, 1 carload
1 carload lard, 46 cs stat
and shoes, 13 cook stoves,
13 ranges, and 488 pkgs sto
stone ware, 210 trunks, 1
car and 3 iron safes, 31 box
325 pkgs tobacco, 400 cs
bbls whisky.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Pas
—15,658 ctls wheat, 981 b
oats, 219 ctls millstuffs
48,465 lbs wool, 11,064 lbs b
ter 156 bxs eggs, and 330

WHEAT.—The receipts
been 58,900 ctls Eastern Or
valley. Quote valley $1 3
Oregon $1 30@1 32½. But
been done except on Satur
demand was active. Hart
sing favorably under the
weather. The mills and w
the valley and Eastern Ore
to receive large quantitie
sent out to commissio
quality of the new crop
Oregon and valley produc
The kernal is large, of goo
of fine general appearan
wheat crop matures,
damage in Dakota and Mi
becomes more apparen
Dakota it has been mo
more that is known abo
less favorable becomes th
nesota mail dates report th
winter wheat states the th
better results than had be
without enough change to
the general situation.
great change in the outloo
The yield in the south an
nesota and Dakota is
been expected. There ar
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effects on wheat, from ex
years, are not disappointe
development in that line.
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disappointment. That i
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is hurt when the stalk sce
well. There will be much
but the proportion of it w
usual. The damage se
equally divided between
tity. Some very well po
figure a shortage of 20,00
state and Dakota, from w
a few weeks earlier—the
and frost. When it is rem
that the promise was an
ore, it should not be for
will be a great many bush
south of the frost line is
thresher in most excellen
dry weather now. The ke
common, but it is of good
of fine general appearance
is shrunken. Millers of
will make a strong flou
greater in starch than in g

FREIGHTS—Remain
upward tendency.

FLOUR—The market is
prices remain unchanged
valley have begun to start
new with old wheat. The
mills are still shut down,
of water. Quote for sta
Eastern Oregon $3 75. Re
week have been: Valley,
Oregon, 1564 bbls.

OATS—Receipts for pas
5500 ctls. The market is
weaker than last week. Q

MILLSTUFF—Nothing
for the week: Mixed,
shorts, $15 50@16 50; b
chop, $18 00@20 00; chop
@25 00.

GREEN FRUIT—Recei
2834 boxes and twelve ca
lighter than last week. T
supplies ample and deman
peaches are about gone, bu
are coming in in large
peaches scarce at $1 a b
very plentiful; quote $1 50
60@80c a box; apples, 40c
lots bringing 75c; grapes,

VEGETABLES—The m
little doing. Quote tomat
¾c; Oregon cauliflower,

POTATOES—The mar
stocked and the prices
Irish 30@40c a bag; swee

ONIONS—Oregon stock
come in. Quote 90c@$1 0

POULTRY—Chickens
keys coming in as yet, an
geese. Quote chickens
spring $2 50@3 50; turkey
ducks $5; geese $7 50.

BUTTER—Receipts fo
have been 55 pkgs. Q
creamery 30c, fair to g
mon 15@20c. The cool w
two days has made sell
hold for better prices.

EGGS—The market is
the supply plenty. Quo
Receipts for the past six
cases.

PROVISIONS—Easter
remain very firm and
crease. We quote: Ea
16c, breakfast bacon 14
and none in the mark
at 11¼@12c.

DRIED FRUITS—M
with old stock. No new
except pitless plums, an
Bartlett pears. Selling
dried quartered apples 6
factory plums 9@10c,
10c, pears 9@10c, peache
are firm at $2 75 a box
week, 319 packages.

HIDES—Receipts for
25,710 pounds. The mar
but little doing. Quote
4@5c, sheep pelts, short
dium 50@70c, long 90c@
15c. Tallow, good to cho

WOOL—The local ma
We quote nominal price
8@15c, Valley 15@18c, U
19c. The receipts of the
906,699 pounds.

HOPS—The receipts
have been 2789 pounds,
valley and Washington's
Tuesday, and but little
the country as yet in reg
cept that, thanks to the
the yield will be of excel
nominal prices for new
mail dates report that
land continues most
crop, and the London m
another point. There
for export, but not eno
to the market; in fact th
shippers is extremely
stricts the movement.
prices: State, 1887, choi
prime, 10@12c; do, com
state, 1885, 3½@4½c;
8@11½c.

HAY—The market is
though offerings are free
being done. This applie
as well as baled. We q

LONDON CHI

Writing under date
neapolis Miller's Lo
speaking of the
[illegible]
had the coldest weather

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5.

Merchandise received or soon to arrive by rail—3 car loads and 93 pkgs agricultural implements, 1 car wall paper, 2 carloads farm wagons, 2 cars spring wagons, 1 carload iron pipes, 1 car iron bars, 1 carload rough glass, 2 cars and 19 pkgs furniture, 24 cs clothing, 114 cs dry goods, 1 carload hams and bacon, 1 carload lard, 46 cs stationery, 50 cs boots and shoes, 13 cook stoves, 33 heating stoves, 13 ranges, and 468 pkgs stove fixtures, 1 car stone ware, 210 trunks, 1 car machinery, 1 car and 3 iron safes, 31 boxes canned goods, 329 pkgs tobacco, 100 cts glassware, and 6 bbls whisky.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past twenty-four hours—15,659 ctls wheat, 931 bbls flour, 2033 ctls oats, 219 ctls millstuffs, 2 sks potatoes, 48,465 lbs wool, 11,061 lbs hides, 27 pkgs butter, 156 bxs eggs, and 330 cxs fruit.

WHEAT.—The receipts for the week have been 58,900 ctls Eastern Oregon and 8891 ctls valley. Quote valley $1 37½@1 40 Eastern Oregon $1 30@1 32½. But little business has been done except on Saturday last when the demand was active. Harvesting is progressing favorably under the most auspicious weather. The mills and warehouses through the valley and Eastern Oregon are beginning to receive large quantities. From samples sent out to commission men here, the quality of the new crop of both Eastern Oregon and valley productions is very fine. The kernal is large, of good color, hard, and of fine general appearance. As the spring wheat crop matures, the extent of the damage in Dakota and Minnesota from frost becomes more apparent. In Northern Dakota it has been most severe, and the more that is known about the matter, the less favorable becomes the situation. Minnesota mail dates report that, in some of the winter wheat states the thresher is showing better results than had been figured on, but without enough change to affect, materially, the general situation. There has been no great change in the outlook for spring wheat. The yield in the south and middle of Minnesota and Dakota, is about what had been expected. There are several sections reporting more bushels than had been calculated upon, while there are others reporting less. People well acquainted with frost effects on wheat, from experience in former years, are not disappointed with the week's development in that line. To those not familiar with the work of frost, there has been disappointment. That is, the damage is more than they had expected. The kernel is hurt when the stalk seems to look pretty well. There will be much No. 1 hard wheat, but the proportion of it will be smaller than usual. The damage seems to be about equally divided between quality and quantity. Some very well posted elevator men figure a shortage of 20,000,000 bus., in this state and Dakota, from what was promised a few weeks earlier—the result of the rust and frost. When it is remembered however, that the promise was an unusually liberal one, it should not be forgotten that there will be a great many bushels left. The wheat south of the frost line is coming from the thresher in most excellent condition, due to dry weather now. The kernel is smaller than common, but it is of good color, hard and of fine general appearance, excepting that it is shrunken. Millers of experience say it will make a strong flour, the loss being greater in starch than in gluten.

FREIGHTS—Remain firm, with a strong upward tendency.

FLOUR—The market is very strong, but prices remain unchanged. The mills in the valley have begun to start up, mixing a little new with old wheat. The Eastern Oregon mills are still shut down, by reason of a lack of water. Quote for standards $4 25, for Eastern Oregon $3 75. Receipts for the past week have been: Valley, 3975 bbls; Eastern Oregon, 1564 bbls.

OATS—Receipts for past week have been 5300 ctls. The market is quiet and a shade weaker than last week. Quote 30@31c.

MILLSTUFF—Nothing moving. Receipts for the week: Mixed, 645 ctls. Quote shorts, $15 50@16 50; bran, $13 50@14 50; chop, $18 00@20 00; chopped barley, $24 00 @25 00.

GREEN FRUIT—Receipts for the week, 2234 boxes and twelve carloads, somewhat lighter than last week. The market is free, supplies ample and demand active. Oregon peaches are about gone, but pears and apples are coming in in large quantities. Quote peaches scarce at $1 a box. Watermelons very plentiful; quote $1 50@2 a dozen; pears, 50@60c a box; apples, 40c a box, extra choice lots bringing 75c; grapes, $1@1 25.

VEGETABLES—The market is easy, with little doing. Quote tomatoes, 1½c; cabbage, ¾c; Oregon cauliflower, 35@50c per dozen.

POTATOES—The market remains well stocked and the prices unchanged. Quote Irish 30@40c a bag; sweets 2c per pound.

ONIONS—Oregon stock just beginning to come in. Quote 90c@$1 00.

POULTRY—Chickens plenty. No turkeys coming in as yet, and but few ducks or geese. Quote chickens old $4 50@$5 50, spring $2 50@3 50; turkeys 12½c per pound; ducks $5; geese $7 50.

BUTTER—Receipts for the past week have been 55 pkgs. Quote extra choice creamery 30c, fair to good 20@25c, common 15@20c. The cool weather of the past two days has made sellers feel easier and hold for better prices.

EGGS—The market is steady and firm and the supply plenty. Quote 20c per dozen. Receipts for the past six days have been 671 cases.

PROVISIONS—Eastern meats and lard remain very firm and prices show an increase. We quote: Eastern hams 15½@16c, breakfast bacon 14½c, shoulders 10½c and none in the market. Lard is steady at 11½@12c.

DRIED FRUITS—Market well supplied with old stock. No new stock has arrived except pitless plums, and some few extra Bartlett pears. Selling prices are: Sun dried quartered apples 6c, factory sliced 9c, factory plums 9@10c, Oregon prunes 8@10c, pears 9@10c, peaches 10@11c. Raisins are firm at $2 75 a box. Receipts for the week, 319 packages.

HIDES—Receipts for the week have been 25,710 pounds. The market is steady, with but little doing. Quote dry hides 10c, green 4@5c, sheep pelts, short wool 20@40c, medium 50@70c, long 90c@$1 15, shearlings 5@15c. Tallow, good to choice, 4½@5c.

WOOL—The local market is very quiet. We quote nominal prices. Eastern Oregon 8@15c, Valley 15@18c, Umpqua valley 15@19c. The receipts of the past week have been 806,090 pounds.

HOPS—The receipts for the past week have been 3790 pounds. The harvest for the valley and Washington territory fields began Tuesday, and but little has been heard from the country as yet in regard to the crop, except that, thanks to the propitious weather, the yield will be of excellent quality. Quote nominal prices for new 10@15c. New York mail dates report that the news from England continues most unfavorable for the crop, and the London market has advanced another point. There has been some call for export, but not enough to add strength to the market; in fact the quality wanted by shippers is extremely scarce, and this restricts the movement. Quote New York prices: State, 1887, choice, 18c; do, good to prime, 10@12c; do, common to fair, 8@9c; state, 1885, 3½@4½c; Pacific coast, 1887, 8@11½c.

HAY—The market is well supplied, and though offerings are free but little business is being done. This applies to loose new hay as well as baled. We quote $10@13 per ton.

LONDON GRAIN LETTER.

Writing under date of August 20, the Minneapolis Miller's London correspondent, speaking of the condition of the wheat market, says: Since Wednesday last we have had too colder weather perhaps ever experienced at this time of year in this country. The thermometer at night has frequently descended to 40 degrees Fah., and there have been frequent showers all over the country—not enough to interfere with harvest, which is now general in the southern half of England (being thus about two to three weeks late) but quite sufficient to cause uneasiness. In the north crops are ripening very slowly in the absence of the needed sunshine, and in the important wheat growing districts of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire they are three weeks behind last year. Under these circumstances, and seeing that the American spring wheat crop reports have not improved, but have grown seriously worse, the demand has revived, and about 1s advance has occurred during the week, with quite a large business passing. No. 1 Californian for prompt shipment is now worth 37s 9d per 500 lbs, and Australian 38s, while red winter, prompt shipment per steamer, is worth only 35s 6d@33s per 480 lbs. Old English wheat is scarce and worth 37@41s per 504 lbs according to quality. Hardly any new has yet been offered. The few samples shown at Saturday's market were in very poor condition. In France, too, new wheat is scarce yet, and is of such poor quality as to be worth 3@5s per qr less than old. The main point to be considered in connection with future prices is of course the probable deficiency in the English and French crops. A large number of reliable reports have been received during the past week concerning the English crop, which show that the deficit, compared with last year, is from 10 to 40 per cent. Altogether, a safe estimate is 25 per cent, viz., a yield per acre of 24 bushels, against 31.97 bushels last year. The acreage, however, has increased 10 per cent, and in Great Britain is 2,564,010 acres, against 2,317,324 acres last year. In Ireland, too, the acreage is larger, and probably amounts to 90,000 acres, which would make the total for the United Kingdom 2,054,600 acres, against 2,384,505 last year. The total yield this year will thus be about 63,700,000 bushels. Compared with previous years, the acreage and yield are as follows:

	Acreage.	Yield. bus.	Product. bus.
1884	2,744,928	29.90	82,045,864
1885	2,549,385	31.24	79,653,709
1886	2,355,481	26.89	63,347,825
1887	2,385,505	31.97	76,224,940
1888	2,654,600	24.00	63,700,000

In 1879, which was perhaps the worst crop on record, the yield was 16 bushels on 3,047,752 acres, giving a product of 48,800,000 bushels. This year it is beyond dispute that the quality is very inferior, and that there will be a large percentage of "tail" grain. The result seems to be that the total crop is 63,700,000 bushels, of which 6,000,000 must be deducted for seed and 4,500,000 bushels for "tail" or useless grain, leaving a net quantity for consumption of 53,200,000 bushels. The annual consumption in the United Kingdom being 204,000,000 bushels, we shall require to import nearly 152,000,000 bushels, against 189,000,000 bushels the past season.

Turning to France we find the latest estimates worse than the earlier ones, owing to the generally defective quality and weight of the grain. It is considered, in fact, that the total yield will not exceed 224,000,000 bushels, comparing with previous years as follows:

	Crop, bus.	Net imports, bus.
1888	224,000,000	*65,000,000
1887	307,500,000	32,000,000
1886	297,500,000	38,000,000
1885	309,800,000	18,000,000
1884	320,000,000	40,000,000
1883	288,000,000	38,000,000
1882	340,000,000	40,000,000
1881	267,000,000	44,000,000
1880	276,000,000	58,000,000
1879	218,000,000	80,000,000

*Estimated.

It is pretty clear, therefore, that France and England together will require 217,000,000 bushels, against 171,000,000 bushels last year, and I fail to see where the extra abundance is to be found in the exporting countries, leaving Italy's extra wants and Germany's bad crop out of the question. Comment is superfluous, but it would require something very unforeseen to happen to persuade me to become a seller of wheat "in blank." I may add that the above estimate for England and France is among the most moderate, and leaves but little room for error.

The Merchandise Market.

The weather for the past week has been perfect. Farmers all over the country have had fine harvest weather. On Tuesday the hop harvest began, but as yet no reports of the yield have come in. The local markets have been strong with a buoyant feeling pervading all branches of trade. On Monday coal oil advanced ½c and remains firm. During the past six days sugar, by a series of jumps, has advanced ¾c on all grades.

B. Hochkoffer's coffee circular just issued contains the following: The continued improvement of the Eastern markets has contributed to a firmer local tone without affecting prices. Stocks are now concentrated into fewer and stronger hands, but dealers view an advance at the present time with extreme suspicion and therefore adhere to the policy of buying from day to day and only what is absolutely necessary for immediate wants. From this results an apparently sluggish market, but the total volume of business nevertheless is not inconsiderable and is fully up to the average consumption of the last eight months. If the same ratio be continued, holders argue that present stocks are not excessive and hence their firmness. Unwashed Salvador continues in most favor, but Guatemala has also been dealt in to a moderate extent—both good and medium. Costa Rica, on the contrary, is neglected, and the majority of sales were at prices below those generally asked by the large importers. The advance in New York has also allowed some business with the Central markets, although at some concessions in price. Quotations are: 15½@16½c for Guatemala good to prime, 14½@15c for Guatemala fair, 13¼@14c for Guatemala medium, 9@13c for Guatemala inferior to ordinary, 15¼@15¾c for Costa Rica good without black beans, 14¾@15c for Costa Rica good with some black beans, 14¼@14¾c for good unwashed Salvador. In New York, owing to local scarcity and to a firm market in Rio, prices of Brazil coffees reached 14½c for spot fair and $11 25 and $10 25 for No. 7 futures, September and December delivery, but since the 24th inst. a slight reaction has set in and yesterday's closing quotations were 14½c for spot fair Rio cargoes and $11 10 and $10 00 for September and December delivery (No. 7). Receipts in the two principal Brazilian ports from July 1 to August 17 were 711,000 bags this year, 332,000 last year and 738,000 in 1886.

The San Francisco *Commercial News* in its review of the week says: It is generally noted that the fall trade is later than usual in opening, and the last two weeks of August have shown less activity than was expected, but business on the whole, is in a satisfactory condition, and September will doubtless make up for the recent dullness. Few changes occur when the market is in the condition noted, and little of interest, therefore, can be reported. A light spot supply of pig tin has caused the asking rate for that metal to be advanced, but the arrival of the next Australian steamer will probably bring about some reduction as usual supplies are expected by her. The bag market has shown more firmness of late, but it is suspected that a leak in the Factor Company has allowed bags supposed to be held up for full value, to get out at less than asking rates. Whether this be true or not cannot be definitely stated, but the quantity of outside bags sold has been a surprise to those who felt thoroughly posted on the subject. However, outside lots are now scarce and the price is gradually tending toward the Factor quotation. Mixed rice is in small stock, and the price stronger, while other grades are unchanged. Nut oil in light request at steady rates. Salt, spices, [illegible] remain as last quoted. [illegible] one change had been made [illegible] price of sugar during the [illegible] 28th by the California which raised all prices ½c per pound. Yesterday each refinery added ½c on to previous quotation. On the 29th the price of nails was reduced to $2 70 in 200 keg lots, $2 80 in 100 keg lots and $2 90 in less than 100 kegs.

Recent New York dates reports that: Advices from all important distributing centers throughout the country continue to bear testimony to the expanding volume of trade and the cheerful sentiment that pervades all departments of commercial activity. Clearing house statistics are becoming more satisfactory and indicate a heavier volume of business than was in progress at this time last year; the demand for merchandise from jobbers as well as manufacturers is widening in nearly all directions and reflects a feeling of confidence respecting the future that is full of significance, while speculation is under the influence of stimulating features that are both legitimate and healthy. Crop prospects continue to improve and are highly encouraging, and the agricultural prosperity of the country seems assured, although the corn crop has not yet reached maturity and in some localities the outlook is not as promising as a few weeks ago. What is of equal importance is the serious damage that has occurred to the wheat and rye crops of France and Great Britain, which appear to be going from bad to worse, and which will create a large deficiency, to be supplied from Russia, India and this country. The two former localities are likely to have an abundant yield, but, with only an average crop in the United States, there is reason to expect a ready market at comparatively high prices for all the available surplus. Efforts to discount this condition of affairs accounts for the feverish and excited condition of the wheat market last week and the rapid advance in prices that took place—an advance that thus far has not checked foreign buying and has been in full sympathy with the bullish temper of foreign markets, although the fluctuations of the past three days have been irregular, and indicate a feverish and unsettled market. In other departments of speculative activity there is evidence of a growing feeling of confidence—as, for instance, the strong undertone that underlies the stock market and neutralizes every effort of the bears to establish a decline, the firm tone of petroleum and the buoyant temper of coffee speculation.

THE LOCAL MARKET.

BEANS—Steady with no change in prices, new lots coming in slowly. Quote small white $4@4 25, pink $3, bayos $3, butter $4, limas $4 50 per cental.

COFFEE—The market is firm, with steady demand. Arbuckle's roasted is marked down ½c and Costa Rica up 2c. We quote Java 25c, Costa Rica 18c, Arbuckle's roasted 20c, Rio 18c, Salvador 15½@16c.

COAL OIL—Quiet but firm, with steady demand. Quote ordinary brands 21c.

PICKLES—The market is firm. Quote 5s $1, 5s $ 20.

RICE—China No. 2, $4 60, Island $5@5 25.

SALT—Market steady. Quote fine Liverpool $18 $19 and $20, according to size of bags. Stock salt $9 50@10.

CANNED GOODS—Market firm. Considerable new stock is coming in.

SUGAR—The market is firm with prices at ½c higher on all grades since our last report. Quote golden C 6⅜c, extra C 7c, dry granulated 8c, cube and crushed 8⅜c.

THE MEAT MARKET.

The meat market is well supplied, with the exception of pork and veal, of both of which the stock is light. The receipts for the week have been: Cattle 202 head and two cars, sheep 1067 head, hogs 50 head. Quote:

Beef—Live, 2¾@3c; dressed, 6c.
Mutton—Live, 2¾c; dressed, 6c.
Hogs—Live 6½c, dressed 7½@8c.
Lambs—$2@2 25 each.
Veal—7@8c.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS ON PUGET SOUND.

SEATTLE, September 4.

The past week has been one of unusual activity in the way of freight receipts and shipments but an unusually quiet one as to the change of values in the different branches of trade. A fall in oats has been expected daily but as yet no change in the situation has taken place. Buyers are not yet attempting to make purchases, claiming that the growers' ideas continue to prevent business in that line.

BUTTER—Dealers continue to import from California and the Eastern markets, the supply of fresh ranch being nominal. The receipts for the week amounted to 144 cases. Eastern butter, notwithstanding the advance in the East on Monday, remains at 25@35c per pound. Other grades also unchanged.

EGGS—Receipts for the week only 79 cases. Oregons sell here by the jobbers at 25c per dozen. Fresh ranch retail at 40c per dozen.

WHEAT—Very little demand in this market. Receipts for the week 345 sacks. Island wheat quoted at $24@26 per ton.

FLOUR—The market has remained firm this week at last week's advances. Receipts for the week 3991 sacks. Oregon brands job here at $4 75 per barrel, Eastern Washington at $4, California at $5 and St. Paul at $6 50.

FEED—Receipts this week 1751 sacks, principally from California. Ground barley and Capitol Mill feed are quoted here by the jobbers at $23@24 per ton.

OATS—Receipts this week light, only 91 sacks. No shipments to California made because of the unsteadiness in the California markets. Growers have expectations above $20 per ton and buyers say the market does not justify more than $16@17, so that no contracts for new crop oats are being made.

HAY—Receipts this week 204 tons. Prices remain at $15@16 for Eastern Washington hay, and $20 per ton for good old timothy.

POTATOES—The market is unchanged, jobbers continuing to sell for between $9 and $11 per ton. The receipts during the past week amounted to 343 sacks.

HOPS—The only movements noted this week were two shipments of old to England. Large numbers of pickers are arriving now from every direction.

FRUIT—Receipts this week 2026 packages, including 1238 packages from California. Following are the prevailing jobbing prices per box: Apples, 50@75c; pears, $1@1 25; peaches, $1@1 25; grapes, 90c@$1 25; plums, 90c@1 25; lemons, choice Sicily $6 50; oranges, Tahiti, $5 75; watermelons per dozen, $3@3 50; cantaloupes, per crate, $3.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts and prices as follows:

CATTLE—Receipts for week 214 head. On foot, 2½c.

SHEEP—Receipts for week 90 head. On foot, 3½c.

HOGS—Receipts for week 52 head. On foot, 5@7c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The stock market was less active to-day and for a while generally strong, but it was subject to several fractional setbacks, which gave it somewhat of an unsettled appearance. The report of to-day in transactions is to leave all the active list nearly unchanged. Most of the stocks which have been prominent of late, such as the Union Pacific, St. Paul, Western Union, coal stocks and the Northern Pacific group, were all active, but dealings developed no special feature.

Governments were dull and steady.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Money on call, easy at 2@2½. Prime mercantile paper, [illegible]. Sterling exchange dull but steady.

BONDS.

U. S. 4s (reg)	[illegible]	[illegible] (coupon)	108⅝
U. S. 4½s (reg)	[illegible]	Pacific 6s	120

STOCKS.

American Express	[illegible]	C., B. & Q.	[illegible]
Canada Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]
Lake Shore	96⅝	St. Paul	73
Louisville & Nashville	60⅝	Texas Pacific	22⅛
Michigan Central	85½	Union Pacific	61⅞
Missouri Pacific	80⅞	U. S. Express	79
Kansas & Texas	13½	Wells-Fargo	138
N. Y. Central	109	Western Union	84½
Northern Pacific	26⅛		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—Closing prices: Atchison & Topeka, first sevens, 123½; do railroad, 90¼; Burlington & Quincy, 115; Mexican Central common, 15; do first mortgage bonds, 66½; San Diego Land Company, 28.

MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Silver bullion per ounce, 42 3/8d. Bank rate of discount, 5 per cent.; consols, 98 5-16.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Silver bullion per ounce, 91 15-16; Sterling Exchange, long, 4 85½; Sterling Exchange, short, 4 88½; bonds, 4s, 1 28½; 4½s, 1 08⅛.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—Sterling exchange, 60 days, $4 83½; do documentary, $4 83. Transfers, 7½ discount.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.

Ophir	$5 62	S Nevada	$2 95
Mexican	3 10	Utah	1 10
G & C	2 60	Bullion	1 10
B. & B.	3 20	Exchequer	85
Con Cala	8 37	S Belcher	2 65
Savage	2 65	Justice	91
Chollar	2 50	Union	3 00
Potosi	2 40	Challenge	3 25
H. & N.	4 10	Bodie	1 50
C Point	3 75	Peer	1 45
Yellow Jacket	3 60	Peerless	1 65
Belcher	3 85	Crocker	80
Confidence	10 75	Overman	1 40

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—Produce receipts past 24 hours—Wheat, 158,000 ctls; flour, 79,500 qr sks; oats, 1700 ctls; potatoes, 2500 sks; barley, 8200 ctls.

Freights—Quiet, but firmly held.

Wheat—The market is quieter and apparently weaker. Many exporters have reduced limits to $1 52½ for No. 1 shipping. Cargo lots, choice shipping, $1 60; offerings increasing.

Options—Opened at an advance, but closed lower. Sales, morning session: Buyer year, 400 tons at $1 72¼, 300 tons at $1 72½, 400 tons at $1 72, 400 tons at $1 71¾, 100 tons at $1 71⅞, 200 tons at $1 71½, 600 tons at $1 71½; September, $1 57; October, $1 60½. Afternoon sales: Buyer year, 400 tons at $1 70½, 200 tons at $1 70¼, 100 tons at $1 70½, 100 tons at $1 70¾, 100 tons at $1 70⅝, 500 tons at $1 71, 100 tons at $1 71¼, 600 tons at $1 71¼, 100 tons at $1 71½; October, $1 60.

Barley—The demand is steady for brewing and choice feed, and prices are well maintained. Brewing, good to choice, 85@95c; feed, No. 1 and choice, 82½@83¾c; fair to good, 77½@80c.

Options—Buyer season opened at $1 04½, closed ½ lower; buyer year opened 98¾, closed steady.

Oats—A moderate business is doing on the basis of $1 25@1 27½ for choice feed; other kinds, $1 12½@1 22½.

Hops—Enhanced views of holders check business. The undertone is good, and buyers are in the market with limits of $13@15c for choice.

Wool—Steady and quiet; prices unchanged.

Millstuffs—Steadier; Oregon bran, $14 50; Oregon middlings, $18.

Butter—Steady, 32½@35c.

Eggs—Steady, 28@30c.

Bags—Quiet, unchanged.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Wheat easier and lower; opened $1 00¼ September, $1 01½ October, $1 02½ November, $1 03⅝ December; noon, $1 01⅝ October, $1 02⅝ November, $1 03½ December, $1 07⅛ May; closed $1 00 September, $1 01 October, $1 02⅛ November, $1 03 December.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Petroleum opened firm at 94½c; after the first sales became strong and advanced to 95⅛c, when a reaction to 93⅞c occurred. In the afternoon the market improved slightly and closed steady at 94⅛c.

Mining stocks closed as follows: Bodie $1 60, Caledonia (Black Hills) $2 50; Hale & Norcross $4 20, Homestake $11, Iron Silver $3, Savage $3 75, Standard $1.

Hops—Firm and higher and in good demand.

Coffee—Options opened firm and active; trading closed steady. Sales, 108,000 bags, including September $12 10@12 20, October $11 40@11 50, November $10 95. Spot Rio more active and strong. Fair cargoes, 14⅝c.

Sugar—Raw, very strong and in better demand. Fair refining 5⅝c, centrifugal 96 test, 6⅝@9-16c; refined, firm and in good demand.

Copper—Strong at $17.

Lead—Domestic, $4 97½.

Tin—Firm; straits, $22.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Wheat weaker, closed lower; opened 93⅞c September, 93⅜c October, 94⅝c December. Noon—94c September, 92⅞c October, 94⅝c December, 99c May. Closed—92⅝c September, 92⅞c October, 93⅝c December.

Provisions—Easier. Pork, $14 55 September; lard, $9 87½ September; ribs, $8 52½ September.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Cattle—Receipts 10,800; market steady; beeves, $3 25@6 25; stockers and feeders, $2 10@3 20; cows, bulls and mixed, $1 45@3 20; Texas cattle, $2@5.

Hogs—Receipts 13,000; mixed, $5 95@6 50; heavy, $6 50; light, $5 30@6 75.

Sheep—Receipts 6000; steady; natives, $3 10@3 15; Westerns, $2 75@3 90; Texans, $2 75@3 00.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Mark Lane English and foreign wheat firmer, held higher. English and American flour firmly held. Floating wheat cargoes firmly held. Wheat cargoes on passage higher prices asked but no advance established. Maize, both spot and cargoes for shipment, strong. English country markets generally dearer. Red winter for prompt shipment or for shipment during present or following months, 37s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5.—Spot wheat opened firm and closed steady with a fair demand. Options shade higher. No. 1 California, 8s 1½d September; 8s 2¼d October; 8s 3½d November; 8s 3d December; 8s 2¾d January; 8s 2½d February; 8s 3d March.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Wheat and flour opened firm; closed slow. French country markets quiet and firm.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS ON THE WAY TO THE COLUMBIA.

DUE—SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER.

April 7—Br bk Dovenby, 838, Maryport.
April 24—Br bk Cumbrian, 1063, Maryport.
Aug. 22—Br sh Lancaster Castle, 2005, San Pedro.
Br sh Clan McPherson, 1601, San Pedro.
Aug. 16—Br bk Villalta, 866 San Diego.
Aug. 11—Am sh T F Oakes, 1897, Acapulco.
Aug. 17—Br sh Andreta, 1788, Wilmington.
May 9—Am sh Benj. Sewell 1362, New York.
May 26—Br bk Lorton, 1360, Maryport.
May 31—Am sh J. W. Marr, 1296, New York.
Aug. 9—Br bk Areola, 947, San Pedro.
Br sh Argo, 1490, San Diego.
Br sh Jason, 1512, San Pedro.
Br sh Glenisdale, 1222, San Pedro.
Br bk County of Forfar, 997, San Pedro.
Aug. 21—Am sh Imperial, 1298, San Pedro.
Br sh Oberon, 1194, San Pedro.
Aug. 25—Am sh Southard, 1193, San Diego.
Br sh Hesperides, 1333, San Pedro.
Aug. 22—Br sh (I) Eastern Monarch, 1706, San Pedro.

DUE OCTOBER-NOVEMBER.

June 26—Br sh Moresby, 1217, Liverpool.
Br sh Vanduara, 2012, Australia.
Br bk Varuna, 1271, Newcastle.
Aug. 18—Br bk Scottish Bard, 816, Newcastle.
Br sh Æolus, 1610, Australia.
Br sh Brambletye, 1495, San Diego.
Br sh Clan McKenzie, 1597, San Diego.
Br bk Port Lonachan, 1112, Rio Janeiro.
Br bk Ariadne, 1157, San Diego.
Br bk Highland, 1244, Shanghai.
Br bk Samarkand, 1104, Callao.
Br bk Firth of Stenness, 1258, San Diego.

DUE LATER ON.

Br bk Archer, 765, Liverpool.
Aug. 2—Am bk C. S. Hulbert, 1036, New York.
Aug. 19—Am bk G. S. Bement, 1899, New York.
Br bk City of Carlisle, 823, Liverpool.
Br bk Port Lonachan, 1112, Rio Janeiro.
Br sh Dunscore, 1300, Liverpool.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—Arrived—Sh Paul Revere, New York; sh I. F. Chapman, New York; bktn Tam O'Shanter, Shoalwater bay. Sailed—Str State of California, Portland; sh John R. Kelly, Cork; bk Elsinore, Columbia river; bktn R. K. Ham, Puget sound; Br sh Star of Bengal, Cork, U. K.

PORT TOWNSEND, Sept. 5.—Sailed—Sw bk Gloria, Melbourne.

ASTORIA, Sept. 5.—Str Idaho arrived in 11 A. M., left up at noon; Br bk Arco arrived from San Pedro, arrived in 11 A. M.; bktn Ella passed out 11:30 A. M.; schr Norma passed out 2:30 P. M. 5 P. M.—Weather cloudy, wind southwest.

FOUND WATERY GRAVES.

James Keegan and John Gray Drowned in the Willamette Yesterday.

Their Skiff is Capsized by Some Means—No Witnesses to the Accident—Bodies Recovered—Somewhat Mysterious.

A few minutes before 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Coroner DeLin was notified by telephone from Albina that two 'longshoremen had lost their lives in the river near the coal bunkers.

By an OREGONIAN representative, who immediately repaired to the scene of the drowning, it was learned that the intelligence was true and that the names of the unfortunate men were James Keegan and John Gray.

At half-past 2 the bodies had been recovered by means of grappling hooks and were then conveyed to the morgue, where they were relieved of all water, with which they were inflated, and prepared for burial. After being thus prepared, they were taken charge of by the 'Longshoremen Society. No inquest was held.

At 7 o'clock in the evening the remains were placed in hearses, and, attended by members of the society, were carried to their respective homes. Both men were unmarried. Mr. Keegan was 26 years of age and resided with his mother at No. 125 North Thirteenth street. He was also foreman of the firm of Brown & McCabe, stevedores. Mr. Gray was a man about 30 years of age and resided with his sister at the corner of West Park and F streets.

Friday has been set as the day for the funeral of Mr. Gray, and, should the brothers of Mr. Keegan, who have been telegraphed the sad news, arrive in time, his funeral will occur at the same time.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DROWNING.

The story of the fatal accident as related by several persons is substantially as follows:

The two men had started to cross the river from this side with the purpose of going to a scow near Albina, where they had been working, to obtain some clothes they left behind. The boat in which they embarked was a frail skiff, barely capable of carrying them. When about half way across the river they were seen by the purser of the Cyclone as that boat was turning around preparatory to landing at her wharf at Albina.

The purser, recognizing Keegan, waved his hand to him. This was answered.

No further attention was paid to the men by those on board the Cyclone. It appears that a number of persons saw the skiff and men approaching as they stood upon the wharves and vessel. Just how and when the boat was capsized is not known, and how the men met their fate is also unknown. So far as it is possible to learn, no one was looking when the boat went over and the men sunk from sight.

Just about this time one of the crew of the vessel came in where his comrades were eating dinner and reported that a small skiff was lying off the stern of the ship upside down. A boat was then lowered. The skiff was caught and righted. Under it were found a hat and coat which were recognized as the hat and coat of James Keegan. The alarm was then given and soon those in the boat were joined by parties from the shore. Search was then begun for the bodies near where the boat had been found. Several grapplers were fastened to a chain which was dragged along the bottom of the river. Success soon attended their efforts and the bodies were brought to the surface.

The faces of the drowned men gave no evidence of violence and showed that death must have ensued without a struggle. The depth of the water where the bodies were found did not exceed nine feet, and had the skiff been rowed two lengths further shoreward the water would not have been waist deep. The depth of the water and the knowledge of the fact that Mr. Keegan was a good swimmer would seem to throw the shroud of mystery over the fatal accident. A reasonable theory, and one accepted by all talked with, accounting for the capsizing of the skiff, is that it was upset by a swell from the wheel of the steamer Dixie Thompson, which passed up the river just before the skiff was found.

The news was very sadly received by the friends of the deceased ones, whose worth is favorably spoken of by all. Mr. Keegan leaves a mother, one sister and four brothers, two of whom live in this city. Mr. Gray, so far as known, leaves only a sister.

The funerals will be conducted under the auspices of the Longshoremen Stevedore and Riggers' Union.

SHE CAME A LONG DISTANCE TO FIND HIM.

A Young Woman Lands Here Penniless on a Search for a Friend.

Last evening a pale, consumptive-looking young woman walked into Frank Botefurh's saloon on Third and A streets, and saying she was sick asked if she could rest for a few moments. Stimulants were administered and she came to herself when she became quite talkative.

"I was walking along the street," she said, "when all of a sudden I became dizzy and did not know what was the matter. I am a stranger in the city and am penniless."

In reply to a question as to whether she knew any one in the city, she said she was acquainted with a young man recently from Los Angeles who was working in some capacity on one of the newspapers. The person to whom it was thought the woman had reference was summoned, but was not the one wanted.

"If I see the person you seek, who shall I say desires to see him?" asked the young man.

The woman hesitated for a moment, smiled and muttered something about not caring to give herself away. At length she said: "You may say that 'Sadie' wants to see him. He will understand. I have come a long distance to find him."

That is all she would say. She was silent when asked about the purpose of her visit. At last accounts she had not found her friend.

SUITS TO RECOVER LAND.

Minor Heirs Have a Guardian Appointed to Secure Their Rights.

On petition of Royal Glenn and Hugh Glenn, minors, citizens of California, who claim to have good cause of action against Samuel R. Michaels for the recovery of the possession of certain land in Oregon, asking for the appointment of a guardian ad litem, an order was made by Judge Deady yesterday appointing R. G. Morrow such guardian.

Following this action petitioners by their guardian ad litem, R. G. Morrow, in connection with Charles H. Glenn and others, began suit against Samuel R. Michaels for the possession of the SW. ¼ Sec. 25, Twp. 29 S., R. 32 E. The complaint alleges that the land was in the actual possession of Peter French, A. G. Glenn and these plaintiffs, and that defendant wrongfully entered upon said land and ousted said tenants in common and has ever since wrongfully withheld possession of said land to the damage of plaintiffs in the sum of $50. Wherefore they pray for a judgment giving them possession of the land and damages in the sum of $50.

A similar suit was also begun by the same parties against John Sweitzer for possession of the E. ½ of Sec. 26, Twp. 29 S., R. 32, which is valued at $2010, and for damages in the sum of $50.

A similar suit was also commenced against J. H. Seward for the NW. ¼ of Sec. 26, Twp. 29 S., R. 32 E. The lands are situated in the Harney lake country.

THE MOLE PEST.

A Correspondent Desires to Know the Best Way to Kill These Creatures.

Within the last few weeks several communications have appeared in THE OREGONIAN in regard to the ravages committed by gophers and also the most effective method of exterminating these delvers.

"Subscriber," writing this paper under date of Eugene City, September 4, says:

The moles are destroying many lawns in this town. Is there any possibility of destroying the moles? So far every known plan has failed.

It would be a proper thing for any one who has had experience in the destruction of these animals to give "Subscriber," in particular, and the public in general the benefit of his experience.

If you have catarrh, use the surest remedy—Dr. Sage's.

MAYOR V. B. DeLASHMUTT RETURNED.

He Reports Everything in the Mining District in a Very Prosperous Condition.

Mayor DeLashmutt returned last evening from a trip to the Cœur d'Alene mines. He reports everything prosperous, as the price of lead is better. Several mines which have as yet no mills have begun to make small shipments of ore and are realizing something from their ore.

The Sierra Nevada is looking well, keeping up its regular output. Since declaring the last dividend 700 tons of ore which will net about $20,000 on the platform have been shipped to Wick's.

During the time the Granite concentrator has been building about 560 tons of ore from the mine have been shipped, netting about $25,000. The concentrator is one of the best in the district and the tramway is better than the one in the Stemwinder.

The Stemwinder concentrator is running and the concentrates are being piled up. Shipping to Helena or Omaha will begin in a few days.

Mr. DeLashmutt took Supt. McCauley to Helena to examine pumping machinery, with a view to putting in machinery at the Inez. He found that the Helena works have at present a large advantage over other purchasing districts having iron handy containing enough gold to pay for working it. They have a mountain of lime within two miles and have a mine of coking coal which can be laid down at the mill for $5 per ton. The company was organized by combining the coal mines, gold mines and reduction works of Gov. Hauser. A million dollars of new capital was raised, $250,000 of which was subscribed in Helena and the balance by leading stockholders of the Northern Pacific railroad. Taking their natural advantages and the railroad advantages they have just acquired they can pay more for the wet Cœur d'Alene ores which they need than any one else can at present.

The Poorman has just commenced using its concentrator and made its first shipment last week.

J. H. Smith has about half the line graded between the Mission and Wallace, and is pushing work with vigor. He expects to have all the grading done within three weeks.

The Northern will take possession of the Corbin road on October 1.

The weather is very warm and the mountains are full of forest fires.

During his trip Mr. DeLashmutt was quite sick, and under the doctor's hands at Helena for a day and a half.

OREGON CITY SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

How the Work is Progressing—The New Road Down to Oswego.

Work on the new suspension bridge at Oregon City is being pushed vigorously ahead. The cables on which the roadway is to rest have already arrived, and before long will be suspended from pier to pier. There are, in all, fourteen of these cables, made of steel wire. Two large cables will only be required, so that seven of these smaller cables will be twisted together. Each of the smaller cables weighs three tons, so that the fourteen will aggregate forty-two tons. All the necessary iron for the bridge is either at Oregon City or Portland; the most of it is at the former place. Stone masons are working on the piers, one of which is practically completed. About thirty men in all are employed on the work. It is estimated that the bridge will be completed in about a month from date.

Speaking of the work on the road between the western end of the bridge and the White house, a gentleman who resides in Oregon City said to a reporter:

"The work on the new road is progressing finely. Frank Campbell, who has the contract, is pushing operations as rapidly as possible on the road. He has from sixteen to twenty men employed. Already about one mile and a half of the road is completed. For most of the distance the country is level, and the grade will be a very easy one. When the road reaches Oswego it will bear away to the west and run over the hills back of Elk Rock. A route has been selected, where the grade will not be difficult, not to exceed in any place three and a half feet to every 100. The road will lead over the hills to Palatine Hill station. From there, the road will continue down to the Riverside house. The total distance from the western end of the suspension bridge to Palatine Hill station is a little less than five miles. From the Stark street ferry to the Oregon City bridge is only twelve miles. You know what kind of a road it is from here to the White house. We expect to make a first class road from Oregon City down to the Palatine Hill station. So you see it will be a fine drive from Portland to the Falls city, over the suspension bridge."

SHE STILL CLAIMS THE BROOM.

The Potter and Telephone Have a "Brush"—The Former Beats by Two Minutes.

During Tuesday afternoon the steamers Telephone and Potter had quite a little brush, which, it is claimed on good authority, resulted in a victory for the latter boat.

About 1:30 the Potter passed Brookfield, nearly fifteen miles this side of Astoria, just as the Telephone was casting off from her pier at that place. The Potter had a start of about thirty seconds, and kept ahead of the Telephone all the way, beating her into Astoria just two minutes.

The exact running time from Brookfield to Astoria was fifty minutes. The Potter had just a half minute the start of her fleet rival and reached the dock just two and one-half minutes before the Telephone, thus beating by two minutes. Both boats were carrying a good many passengers, and the spirited "tip" between the "Greyhound" and the "Iroquois" of the Columbia caused a good deal of excitement.

People of Astoria saw the two boats coming down the course fully twelve miles away and great crowds collected along the wharves to see the outcome. Those who witnessed the contest said it was a splendid and exciting spectacle, and that it was almost a veritable case of "nip and tuck." The Potter still claims the broom.

TO ORGANIZE A CHORAL SOCIETY.

A Well Attended Meeting Held in Arion Hall Last Night for That Purpose.

A well attended meeting of local singers was held in Arion hall last evening, for the purpose of organizing an English choral society for the practice and study of old and modern classics, under the leadership of Mr. E. Stebinger. Twenty-four ladies and gentlemen have signed their names to the roll. The meeting was adjourned until to-morrow evening, in order that additional names may be secured. Those who have signed to date are: C. H. Prescott, Edward Coolingham, Wm. Denhelm, Paul Wessinger, T. B. Trevett, B. B. Tuttle, Fred. M. Gilmore, Brydon H. Nicoll, T. Brook White, Lewis Russell, H. W. Hogue, Sam F. Gill, Fred S. Miller, Edw'd H. Miller, J. N. Bristol, Robert Collier, D. F. Dryden, P. M. Cochrane, Ralph K. Lee, W. B. Glafke, J. F. Barrett, E. K. Hoover, Jesse Waddell, Dodd Shindler.

A MONKEY AND ORGAN-GRINDER TIME.

How the Combination Took in Oregon and Gathered in the Shekels.

The polite, dapper, dish-faced little monkey in a blue suit with cap to match and the greasy-clothed long-bearded Italian grinder who cut such a wide swath and gathered so many nickels a few months ago have returned from the city and are at their old trade, the monkey gathering shekels and the foreigner turning the crank. The monkey looks greatly improved on account of his trip to the interior, but does not look as if it put up at the best hotels.

"Yes, I have had a real enjoyable time," whined the monkey yesterday as he dodged for a coin which a bystander had dropped. "Myself and chum took in a great deal of the country and no end of the dollars of our daddies. We will sojourn here for a while until we gather in all the nickels we can, when we will jump the town for good."

Persons suffering from sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, are asked to try one vial of Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Union ticket office, corner First and Oak streets—Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, Union Pacific railway, Northern Pacific railway, Oregon Short Line. Pullman reservations made for Northern Pacific and Oregon Short Line. G. S. Taylor, ticket agent, Portland, Oregon.

No family should be without Mexican Salve.

SECOND ANNUAL SESSION.

Announcement of the Medical Department of the State University.

Lectures to Commence October 3, 1888—Board of Regents—The Faculty of Medicine—Hospital Appointment—The Prospects.

The second annual announcement of the medical department of the University of Oregon has been issued. It is in pamphlet form, and of very neat typographical appearance. The regular course of lectures will commence Wednesday, October 3, 1888.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

The medical department is under the general control of the state board of regents, which body is composed of the following gentlemen:

Name.	Residence.	Term Expires.
Hon. Henry Failing	Portland	1889
S. Hamilton, M. E.	Roseburg	1889
Hon. C. C. Beekman	Jacksonville	1891
Hon. R. Scott	Eugene City	1891
Hon. R. S. Bean, B. S.	Eugene City	1895
Hon. A. Bush	Salem	1893
Hon. M. P. Deadly, LL. D.	Portland	1895
Hon. T. G. Hendricks	Eugene City	1897
Hon. L. L. McArthur	Portland	1899

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The faculty of the college is composed of the following professional gentlemen:

Hon. M. P. Deady, LL. D., president of the board of regents; professor of medical jurisprudence.

S. E. Josephi, M. D., dean of the faculty; professor of obstetrics and psychological medicine.

Curtis C. Strong, M. D., secretary of the faculty; professor of gynæcology and clinical obstetrics.

Holt C. Wilson, M. D., principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery.

Otto S. Binswanger, M. D., chemistry and toxicology.

K. A. J. Mackenzie, M. D., theory and practice of and clinical medicine.

A. C. Panton, M. D., general and descriptive anatomy.

J. F. Bell, M. D., materia medica and therapeutics, and microscopy.

M. A. Flinn, M. D., physiology.

G. M. Wells, M. D., diseases of children.

Henry E. Jones, M. D., clinical gynæcology.

W. H. Saylor, M. D., diseases of genito-urinary organs and clinical surgery.

A. J. Giesy, M. D., dermatology and hygiene.

F. B. Eaton, M. D., diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat.

Wm. Jones, M. D., professor of clinical surgery.

Richard Nunn, M. D., demonstrator of anatomy.

HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS.

Arrangements have been perfected by which the college has in its gift one appointment each year of house surgeon to the Good Samaritan hospital. This appointment will be made from such successful candidates of the graduating class as shall offer themselves for examination by the hospital staff, and will be awarded to the one passing the most satisfactory examination before that board. The appointment is for one year, during which time board and lodging will be furnished free at the hospital. An excellent opportunity is thus afforded for the graduate to acquire, in the wards of a well equipped hospital, without any expense, a practical knowledge by clinical experience and actual practice.

THE SECOND SESSION.

Wednesday, October 3d, will open the second year of the medical department of the University of the State of Oregon. The first session was very successful both as to number and quality of students. Clinics are held in Good Samaritan, St. Vincent and Multnomah county hospitals. Besides this there are dispensary clinics.

Extension to the building is in contemplation, and the prospects for the coming year indicate a larger number of students.

THE MEMORIAL TRIBUTE.

To Be Sent to the Widow of Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan.

In the window of L. C. Henrichsen's jewelry store there is on exhibition a special memorial tribute to the memory of the late Gen. Sheridan. This tribute is to be sent to the widow by the members of the G. A. R. of this city.

It is, in print, a fac simile of the souvenir programmes which were given to the audience on the evening of the Sheridan memorial exercises at the Tabernacle. The programme and resolutions are printed in black, on white satin, while the cover is of black morocco, lettered in silver, as follows:

IN MEMORIAM,
PHILIP HENRY SHERIDAN,
GENERAL
of the
UNITED STATES ARMY.
DIED THE 5TH DAY OF AUGUST,
ANNO DOMINI 1888.

On the inside pages are printed the resolutions of condolence adopted by Geo. Wright Post, G. A. R., and which have already been published in the columns of THE OREGONIAN.

PLENTY OF WHEAT ARRIVING

Railroad Officials Say the Receipts are Quite Large—Statistics Quoted.

The officials of the freight departments of the O. R. & N. and O. & C. railroad companies say that the receipts of new wheat are quite large. During August, which is the first month of the wheat season, there was received here 62,221 centals of valley wheat, and 246,743 centals of Eastern Oregon grade. In August, 1887, receipts of valley were 8561 centals, and Eastern Oregon 109,787 centals; in August, 1886, 51,270 centals of valley, and 88,966 centals of Eastern Oregon; in August, 1885, 90,516 centals of valley, and 354,351 centals of Eastern Oregon. Receipts by months so far this year are as follows:

	Valley.	East'n Oregon.
January	40,964	408,819
February	90,029	434,050
March	26,411	521,807
April	45,338	319,887
May	38,206	208,605
June	28,692	289,457
July	56,776	182,279
August	62,221	146,743
Total	452,619	2,450,447

Receipts for September up to Tuesday night amounted to 5443 centals of valley and 27,399 centals of Eastern Oregon.

THE ILWACO RAILWAY COMPANY AGAIN.

A Correspondent Makes Complaint Against the Way the Road is Run.

PORTLAND, Sept. 5.

To THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Much complaint has been made of the gross mismanagement of the railroad running from Ilwaco to Long Beach, but it is claimed by those operating it that no real cause exists for such complaint. The following facts will illustrate whether such is true:

Last Sunday two ladies came to Long Beach from Ocean Park. The eight by ten freight and baggage office was locked and no employe was there to receive their baggage, which was unloaded upon the ground beside the track. When the train came the conductor informed them he had instructions to carry no baggage Sunday afternoon and they were obliged to leave it beside the track, unable even to secure checks for it. It was carefully marked and the conductor promised to forward it, but it has not been received and nothing has been learned concerning it. It is experience similar to this which causes so universal complaint on the part of patrons of the road.

The reasons assigned by the conductor for declining to take the baggage was that it was Sunday; that he had conscientious scruples about working that day. On Sunday he was opposed to doing any more work than was absolutely necessary.

L. A. F.

Extending Facilities.

Frank W. Baltes left for New York and other Eastern cities yesterday to select new and improved machinery, which is required in consequence of the growing demand upon his firm, F. W. Baltes & Co., for printing, which taxes their facilities to the utmost. This firm recently issued R. L. Polk & Co.'s Puget Sound Directory, which is being delivered besides several very heavy orders in commercial and other classes of printing. The excellence of the work done by F. W. Baltes & Co. naturally leads to large and continuous orders from our merchants as well as country dealers. The firm has several large orders in the hands of their force.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad, the dining car route for all points east. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

PALATINE PUMPING STATION.

Its Evolution from the Rough Board Building Constructed in 1857.

Those who came to this city in the year 1857, remember a rough board building which stood at the foot of Market street. This was the City Water works. The supply of water at that time was obtained from a spring which had been shaped into a well. It was pumped to the reservoir on Fourth street. The duty required of the pump was 300,000 gallons of water per day (twenty-four hours.) This amount, together with the natural flow of water from Balch and Caruthers creeks, supplied the city with water.

In the year 1868 the company commenced a new station at the foot of Lincoln street, on the river bank. This building was finished in 1869. New machinery was introduced, among which was a pump made by the Oregon Iron works under the superintendency of Mr. H. Bloomfield. The capacity of this pump was 800,000 gallons every twenty-four hours.

In the year 1871 a new Worthington pump was added. This furnished an additional supply of 1,000,000 gallons of water in twenty-four hours.

In 1876 the company commenced the erection of the present brick pumping station called the round house. In this the old pump manufactured by the Oregon Iron works was replaced by another new Worthington pump which had a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, making a total water supply from this pumping station of 4,000,000 gallons per day. At this time Balch and Caruthers creeks still furnished a large supply.

The records show that these pumps were run during the year 1870, 160 days and fifty-seven nights.

During the year 1871, 141 days and seventy-four nights. During the year 1872, 211 days and thirty-five nights.

In the year 1885 the company purchased land from the East of Scotland Investment Company and commenced the erection of one of the most modern and complete pumping stations this side of the Rocky mountains. This station is the one known as the Palatine pumping station.

In this building are placed two Worthington compound condensing engines, which, if run to their full capacity, will furnish 12,000,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours. The erection of this building and the placing of the machinery was under the supervision and direction of Mr. H. Bloomfield, of San Francisco.

The company had also purchased from the Scotch Investment Company land upon which to construct a reservoir which would hold 15,000,000 gallons of water. In this new station the pumps first started up on the 21st day of October, 1884.

On the 22d day of October 1884, the gates were opened and for the first time water flowed from the new works into the city. These works cost the old Portland Water Company between $800 000 and $900,000. On the 1st day of January, 1887, they were sold to the city for the sum of $450,000.

INSPECTING SIGNAL SERVICE STATIONS.

Lieut. Maxfield of San Francisco Talks About the Making of Predictions.

Lieut. J. E. Maxfield of the United States signal service office at San Francisco, was at the St. Charles yesterday. He has been inspecting the stations on the Pacific coast as far East as Salt Lake City. He spent yesterday looking into the affairs of the Portland office and found everything in good shape. From here he will proceed to Roseburg, Red Bluff, Sacramento and San Francisco.

"Every summer officers are detailed to inspect all the stations in the country," he said to an OREGONIAN reporter yesterday. "I have found all the stations which I inspected in very good shape."

"How many are there in Oregon and Washington?"

"Seven full reporting stations, with one at Astoria which reports when nothing can be received from Fort Canby, and and another at Port Angeles which reports when the line to Tatoosh island is down. There are ten additional stations which send reports by mail."

"Have any new features been introduced into the service this year?"

"Yes. During the year I inaugurated the custom of sending special messages to points not covered by the associated press. I have communicated with as many as thirty points in this way. The greatest difficulty we have is in disseminating the information after we get hold of it. In the Northwest we have to contend with imperfect telegraphic service, which places us at a disadvantage more or less. Often, for this cause, reports from Oregon and Washington are received at San Francisco too late to make predictions."

"What per centage of the predictions are correct?"

"About 85 per cent., about the same as in the East and everywhere in the United States. If we have all information at hand regarding local observations no great difficulty is experienced in forecasting a big storm. Of course mistakes are often made in predicting small storms. This is natural and cannot be helped."

"Where do Pacific coast storms originate principally?"

"Those from the Pacific ocean generally strike the coast north of Cape Mendocino and to my knowledge but one storm has come in below that point in the past three years. This was in January 1886. You can readily see how essential reports from Oregon and Washington are in making predictions relative to storms."

EXCELS THEM ALL.

What an Enthusiast Thinks of an Unknown Beauty-Spot Not Two Miles from the City.

In company with a friend, the writer, last Sunday drove up the Seventh-street road, commonly known as the Patton road. Speeding along to Mount Zion we soon came to the Labbe place of twenty-two acres, where the three brothers and their families take their "outing" in the summer months. At this point is the center of the boulevards which form in their circuitous routes something in the shape of a figure eight. That portion leading to the east circles around Fairmount, the terminus of the proposed cable road.

This is the highest point nearest the city from which glimpses of Oregon City and Forest Grove can be had on the south and west, while on the north and east are the great mountain peaks, Vancouver, the Columbia Gorge, Mount Tabor, East Portland and the metropolis.

From the drive many of these views can be had—a never-ending panorama. A mammoth hotel on the summit of Fairmount, with double verandas, will be an attractive feature even in the winter months, and such a hotel is possible during the coming summer. This is one of the beauty-spots, and a drive to it on any clear day will doubly repay the seeker for fresh air and magnificent views. The cable road will probably be extended to the mount during the spring.

W.

LOCAL NOTES.

Address.—Will A. J. Cameron please leave his address at this office?

The steamer Gen. Miles will leave Astoria for Gray's harbor Friday, September 7.

The epidemic lately so prevalent among horses has run its course and has about died out.

Mr. S. L. Stone is moving his residence to No. 9 North Eighth from Pine, where he has resided for the past eleven years.

Marriage licenses were granted yesterday for Robert Emmet and Annie M. North, Caleb Davis and Josephine Reitzinger.

Julien Myer, a native of Norway, filed with the county clerk yesterday his declaration of intention of becoming a citizen.

The steamer Idaho will sail for Alaska Friday night. Freight will be received Thursday morning until the time of sailing.

The southbound west side O. & C. train which left at 5 P. M. yesterday was detained at Fourth and Yamhill streets some time by a broken brake rod.

POLICE COURT.—In the police court yesterday the case of assault and battery against Donald Smith and Al. Cody was dismissed, owing to the non-appearance of the prosecuting witness Harry White. The case of Chas. Sykes, colored, charged with assaulting his wife, Hattie Sykes, with a razor, was continued until to-day.

Dr. Liebig & Co., Coming to Portland. The above renowned California specialists will have office at the Holton house September 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th. Chronic, private, complicated diseases and deformities of every kind successfully treated. Consultation free.

DOINGS OF A DAY IN COURT.

The Langford-Jones $20,000 Damage Case Continued Until December.

Anderson and King, the Express Robbers Indicted by the Grand Jury—Walter Jackson's Suit for Divorce—Minor Happenings.

Judge Shattuck yesterday reset the $20,000 damage case of Mrs. Jennie Langford vs. Drs. William and Henry E. Jones for trial December 17. It was to have been tried to-day and the continuance was made at the urgent solicitation of the plaintiff's attorney, John F. Caples. Yesterday morning Mr. Caples appeared in court armed with an affidavit stating that the physical condition of his client was so precarious that it would be impossible for her to be on hand at the trial to-day, wherefore he asked for a continuance.

Hon. Geo. H. Williams entered no objection to the request preferring a postponement until January, 1889, in case the trial could not be begun to-day. Mr. Caples did not regard such a long delay favorably and Mr. Williams told the court that two important expert witnesses for the defense would soon leave for the East and for Europe and would probably be absent several months, and as they were essential to his case he would not listen to the idea of going to trial without them.

Judge Shattuck ended the discussion by setting the case for trial on the date stated.

REPORTS FROM THE GRAND JURY.

The grand jury made two reports yesterday and presented four indictments and two not true bills. The first report was in the morning, when indictments were returned against Frank Anderson and Benjamin King, the young men formerly employed by the Northern Pacific Express Company, who on July 21 stole a sack containing $10,000 in gold, shipped by the Commercial National bank of this city to I. W. Case of Astoria. Both will be arraigned in the criminal court this morning.

Not true bills were rendered in the cases of Frank Bowen and Daniel Smith, charged with stealing about $500 worth of wine from B. Freimann the restaurateur. They were exonerated because the evidence against them was not strong enough to justify their indictment.

At 4:30 the jury again filed into the criminal court with two indictments, one of which charged John Snell, a colored man, with assault and robbery. Snell is alleged to be the fellow who, armed with a crowbar, entered a Chinese camp on the east side July 25 and assaulted Yee Bew and robbed him of $10. He will be arraigned this morning. The other has been withheld because the indicted person has not yet been arrested.

JACKSON SUES FOR DIVORCE.

Walter E. Jackson began suit in the state circuit court yesterday for divorce from Elizabeth Jackson. They were married at Helena, Montana territory, February 23, 1878, and have two children, Louis D., aged nine, and Edna C., aged seven, whose custody plaintiff also asks.

Jackson complains that his wife has been cruel and inhuman to him and has bestowed her affections upon one William K. Benvey, whom she has accompanied to restaurants and places of amusement against the protest of her husband. Jackson charged that his wife has been keeping company with Benvey for two years.

He complains further that he has kindly and frequently remonstrated with his wife on account of her conduct and begged her to discontinue it, but was informed repeatedly that she had no affection for him and could not longer live with him or respect him as a husband, as her whole affection was centered upon Benvey, and that she could not and would not live without him.

MINOR COURT NOTES.

Judge Shattuck gave two judgments against Leon Swett yesterday, one in favor of Jennie Swett for $1221 05, alleged to be due on a promissory note, and the other in favor of H. Wolf & Bros. for $522 for goods sold.

In the criminal court yesterday morning John Johnson, indicted for robbing Charles Brown, pleaded not guilty, and will be tried September 13.

Tatum & Bowen sued Wm. H. Ball for $422 50 alleged to be due on promissory notes.

Joseph B. Alcutt sued C. D. McClure for $164 16 on a promissory note made July 13, 1885.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT.

W. H. Gest vs. W. H. Packwood; motion to vacate order appointing receiver denied and demurrer to answer of Packwood to cross bill overruled and order vacating order overruling exceptions to said answer, and that said exceptions be allowed; order that defendant Packwood be allowed to file answer to amended cross bill.

First National bank of Salem vs. Salem Capital Flour Mills Company; executors of defendant Stuart allowed thirty days to take testimony.

Hamilton vs. Pacific Bridge Company; cause dismissed.

Helena Johnson admitted to citizenship.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 1.

Jennie Langford vs. Drs. Wm. and Henry E. Jones; set for trial December 17, 1888.

D. S. Tuthill vs. O. A. Palmer; plaintiff allowed to withdraw all papers from files.

D. S. Tuthill vs. L. Baker and W. B. Jones; same.

H. Wolf & Bro. vs. Leon Swett; confession of judgment by defendant for $522.

Jennie Swett vs. Leon Swett; confession of judgment by defendant for $1221 05.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 2.

Thomas P. French vs. A. D. Jones et al.; demurrer overruled and defendant allowed ten days to answer.

State vs. John Johnson; plea of not guilty; set for trial September 13.

Annie Hirschberg vs. Joseph Hirschberg; default entered.

H. Jones vs. J. Jones; same.

Lizzie Abraham vs. F. Abraham; same.

Ney Churchman vs. M. L. Churchman; same.

Mary E. Unger vs. Lycurgus Unger; same.

Louisa A. Hickey vs. James S. Hickey; same.

COUNTY.

Petition of L. B. Chipman et al.; for county road from Eighth street, St. Johns, to the division line between the donation land claims of James Johns and James Louris; reports of viewers and surveyors read and plat filed.

Petition of Joel B. Bates; for road from stake No. 2 to stake No. 17 on Brady road; same.

Petition of L. Christenson et al.; for county road; same.

Petition of J. W. Shattuck; for county road; proceedings of viewers set aside because it was not shown that judges were qualified before proceeding; same judges appointed.

Applications of Frank X. Masters, Susie Hoffman and Walter A. McClure for free scholarships in the State University; Prof. R. M. Robinson appointed assistant examiner.

Applications of Frank A. Wells and Arthur P. P. McKinley for free scholarship; granted.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY.

Monthly Weather Report of the Signal Officer at Fort Canby.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY,
FORT CANBY, W. T.

Following is a meteorological summary for August, 1888:

Mean barometer, 30.018.
Highest barometer, 30.310, on the 13th.
Lowest barometer, 29.811, on the 20th.
Mean temperature, 58.7.
Highest temperature, 68.5, on the 29th.
Lowest temperature, 50.2, on the 20th.
Greatest daily range of temperature, 13.3, on the 24th.
Least daily range of temperature, 5.5, on the 2d.
Mean humidity, 89.0.
Prevailing wind, north.
Maximum velocity of wind, 39 miles per hour, south, on the 25th.
Total movement of wind, 5033 miles.
Total precipitation, 0.03 inch.
Number of days on which rain fell, 5.
Number of days on which fog fell, 3.
Number of clear days, 9.
Number of fair days, 8.
Number of cloudy days, 14.

JNO. GROVER,
Observer, Sig. Corps.